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VITAL CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL PLAN ANALYZED

Economists Seek Ways to Stop Dips and Bulges in Business Cycle

ANTI-TRUST ACTS SAID TO BE DRAG ON TRADE

United States Believed to Have Outgrown Era When Curb Was Necessary

How overproduction, one problem of big business, is being handled today, its effect on industry in Europe and America, with possible methods of overcoming it, are outlined in a series of four articles, of which this is the last.

By GILMORE IDEN

To anyone who has been following developments in business it should be clear that industrial organization has not yet reached that stage where it is able to accomplish all business leaders desire.

They are not yet capable of effecting that regulation of output that would be essential if the dips in the business cycle are to be eliminated, nor have they provided that return in wages and profits sufficient to finance consumption. Yet organizations are being drawn into that shape where the desired end is more likely to be approached.

Several economic investigators are now busy analyzing social and industrial changes in the United States. They will identify themselves before next November. Several of these have been persuaded to undertake this work by Herbert Hoover and some have received their commissions from Governor Smith or his advisers. They are all concerned with pretty much the same thing—how to improve the business organization.

That industrial organization has not been perfected more rapidly in the United States is attributed to the restrictions of the anti-trust laws. The Sherman law was enacted in 1890 for the purpose of restricting combinations or agreements in restraint of trade. The interpretations given that law by the Supreme Court of the United States was that such restraints should not be unreasonable.

The Clayton Act was put on the statute books in 1914, designed to restrict unreasonable methods of competition. This was a statute planned to protect the small company against the unreasonable practices of the large corporation. Coincident with it was created the Federal Trade

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Company Helps Deserving Boys to Better Jobs

Western Union in Chicago Recognized as Place to Get Good Employees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Hiring boys by the hundred with the intention of "giving away" the most promising of them to other industries is an unusual labor policy adopted by one of the largest employers of boys in this city. After several years of trial, during which the company has placed some of its most capable youths in other businesses, the plan has been pronounced satisfactory even to the employer who must bear the cost of turnover.

About 900 boys, almost all of continuation school age, report to Western Union offices in Chicago every morning. Some 500 of them, suits brushed, hair sleeked, click their heels in a review at the central office before they go out into the scores of offices in the "loop" to corral telegraph messages.

As they stand at attention, a captain employed by the company tells them: "If you are ambitious to get into a job with a future, call on Mr. King in room 125. He will be glad to discuss any phase of placement with you."

S. A. M. King, manager of messenger personnel, offers to help them get a job where each has a chance to rise. Some 25 firms have been especially invited to apply to Western Union for help. Files are kept listing boys that show outstanding ability and from these records recommendations are made.

Normally, the business has a labor turnover among its messengers up to 20 per cent yearly. This percentage is not increased by the new policy of "giving away" its boys to other businesses, according to John F. Eckert, office manager of the delivery department. Moreover, boys who now leave to take better jobs go out feeling they have been promoted, and maintain cordial relations with the company.

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Artistic Addition to Structures Over the Charles River



Cottage Farm Bridge Affords Outlet for Traffic Into Boston and Cambridge Without Passing Through Congested Business Centers. View Is Looking From Top of Cadillac Building in Boston Across the Charles River to the Old Ford Plant

ANTWERP HEARS OF PROHIBITION IN UNITED STATES

Dr. Lindsay of Columbia University Addresses Anti-Alcohol Congress

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP—The permanent committee of the International Congress Against Alcoholism has accepted the invitation of the Government of Poland to meet at Warsaw in 1931. England and Germany both bid for the next gathering, but as this is Poland's second invitation Warsaw was given the preference.

The address of Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of social legislation at Columbia University on "The History of Prohibition Legislation and its Enforcement in the United States" made a deep impression on the 400 delegates. "Eight years of national prohibition, constitutional and legislative, in the United States, is much too short a period to judge or estimate the permanent advantages or disadvantages of that policy, but not in the light of over 50 years' previous experience with state and regional prohibition, to point out certain trends and tendencies of this greatest legislative experiment in history," declared Dr. Lindsay.

State Dry Enforcement

"All the difficulties encountered in the legislative treatment and enforcement of national prohibition were to a great extent foreseen in the previous experience with state local dry legislation and its enforcement. One thing is sure, that the preponderating public opinion in America today has come to a full realization that in national prohibition we are embarked on a great legislative experiment fraught with large social and economic possibilities for the public welfare, but it is no new experiment. There is a sincere, patriotic, intelligent minority opinion that is fearful of the changes in our legal and constitutional machinery, by-products of prohibition legislation and methods of enforcement, that will be necessary if we are to see this experiment through on a national scale to a successful conclusion.

Experiments That Failed

"This minority which is doubtless relatively a small one, if we exclude its more numerous camp followers, those who represent the selfish and exploiting interest of the saloon and the legalized liquor traffic, would have us retrace our steps and try over again the numerous experiments of 40 years from 1880 to 1920, which failed to control or regulate or abolish the liquor traffic. That

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

New Type Camera Records Location of Picture Taking

Commander Byrd Will Use Device Perfected for Naval Air Service

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—A new kind of camera, which will record in a small, snapshot picture, its own position on the earth's surface, has been perfected here for the United States Navy. It was lent on Aug. 23 to Comamnder Byrd for use during his antarctic expedition.

The camera, called the Pierce sextant, is the idea of Commander M. R. Pierce, of the United States naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., who collaborated with the Eastman Kodak Company in perfecting and building it.

An important possibility of this camera in the expedition, Commander Pierce said, would be to establish definitely the location of spots on the antarctic continent photographed from the air in the process of map making.

After a test made here this week, Commander Pierce said he had established the accuracy of the camera to within half a second. Apart from Commander Byrd's use of it, the camera will be available in ordinary navigation because an observation with it is more rapid than one with an ordinary sextant, and is easier to read.

The camera is capable of being loaded to make 100 separate pictures on one roll of film. It rolls out, cuts and deposits the film in a safe dark box; the pictures can be developed in a plane.

PACKAGE FROM SKY SURPRISES RANGER

Flier Drops Candy, Magazines, Papers in Ranier Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TACOMA, Wash. — Like manna from the sky was a package of candy, magazines and newspapers dropped from an airplane at the feet of a lonely outlook stationed in the Rainier National Forest 4200 feet above sea level.

Bob Guiles, a forest ranger, has the duty of detecting and reporting fires in a portion of this park. Hemmed in by the Deschutes and Little Nisqually and Tilton Rivers, he sees only occasional forest rangers who bring him necessary supplies.

The package, dropped from the passing plane, contained a note from a friend who wrote that the airman had offered to carry anything else that the outlook wanted. The name of the flier was not given.

DAIRY OUTPUT BELIEVED NEAR PEAK DEMAND

Need, Says Federal Observer, Is to Provide Against Overproduction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The output of the dairy industry has reached the stage where it practically meets the demand and its future must be carefully guarded to avoid over-production, said A. F. Woods, director of natural scientific work, Department of Agriculture.

Dairymen in the United States produce the equivalent of production for 363 days, he said. All that is needed to be imported is for two days' supply. Stimulation of production would result in overproduction.

The annual population increase of only 1.6 per cent seems almost negligible in comparison with the possibilities of increasing production, but is to be considered. Dr. Woods believes educational work to bring up the consumption nearer to theoretical limit of efficiency would open up a large field of demand.

High quality production is another dairy opportunity. Consumers demand clean milk, produced under sanitary conditions. Municipal requirements are becoming stricter and Dr. Woods believes that dairymen could well afford to support the strictest regulations, both because a failure to enforce sanitary regulations puts the high quality producer at a disadvantage, also because "experiments" have shown that consumers of dairy products will on the average use 20 per cent more of high quality than they do of slightly lower grades.

"The greatest progress in the dairy industry," he said, "lies not in increasing the number of dairy cows but in increasing the production per cow.

"Who likes to milk so well as to milk and care for 20 common cows when he could make more money by milking and caring for 10 selected, highly producing cows?"

HUNGARY ONCE MORE TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF HER NATIONALS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Hungary has once again found an opportunity to present the famous optants questions before the coming session of the League of Nations Assembly. The Hungarian Minister at Bucharest has presented a note to the Rumanian Foreign Office in which Hungary declares that the recent Rumanian reply not only ignored the proposals comprised in the first Hungarian note, but constituted a refusal to it, and thus closed the road to conciliation through the medium of direct negotiation between the countries.

Hungary's note further declares that Hungary is now obliged to have recourse to juridical means provided by the peace treaties in order to secure justice for her nationals. The Rumanian Government, in view of the eventuality of Hungary's renewing the discussion at the coming Geneve session has decided on the viewpoint which the Rumanian delegation will present. The press declares there is little probability of the present stand of both countries changing and the whole affair may be considered a deadlock.

MINERS IN SOUTHWEST KEEP 1919 WAGE BASIS

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The 1919 wage scale was retained as the basis of a new contract between mine workers' representatives and officials of the Southwestern Coal Operators' Association, W. L. A. Johnson, commissioner for the latter group announced at the close of a conference which lasted several days. Under the agreement, which was signed by representatives of both sides, the miners will receive $5 a day wages for day work. The contract becomes effective on Sept. 1, and expires on April 1, 1931.

Boston-Cambridge Bridge Will Link Parkway System

Cottage Farm Structure Ready for Opening to Public Use After 20 Months' Work

The new Cottage Farm Bridge connecting Boston and Cambridge across the upper end of the Charles River Basin will be opened for use Monday, it has been announced by the Metropolitan District Commission. The new span is a sightly structure of reinforced concrete which, according to plans, will soon be tied in with the Boston parkways system as a link in through highways taking traffic around instead of through the congested down-town area.

Built at a cost of approximately $1,500,000, the bridge has a main arch 176 feet long and carries a clear roadway 40 feet wide with 10-foot sidewalks. The construction occupied 20 months. Contract has been let for the demolition of the wooden bridge on St. Mary's Street, which served as a temporary crossing during that time. Coincident with the erection of the highway bridge, the Boston & Albany Railroad has relocated and reconstructed its bridge at this point so that the railroad bridge passes under the highway bridge at an angle.

The Metropolitan District Commission plans to extend Bay State Road, which borders the basin, under the Boston approach of the new bridge, and connect it with streets in Brighton which will form a convenient route to the Harvard Stadium and Harvard Business School. Plans also are made for the widening of Essex, Carleton, and Mountfort Streets in Boston to carry traffic from the bridge into the Fens parkways.

Helen Wills Heads Hoover Committee

To Be in Charge of Sports Division Among Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Helen Wills, international tennis star, has joined the Hoover-for-President forces, and will be in charge of the sports division of the women's committee which will make an effort to organize all women in sports as active Hoover supporters.

Miss Wills is a native Californian and has long been an ardent admirer of the Republican nominee. She volunteered for service recently at the Forest Hills, L. I., stadium, near here.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Prohibition and the Barley Raisers

Luverne, Minn.

When prohibition came, a great wail went up from the barley fields. Growers insisted that their chief market, the breweries, had been taken from them, and that thousands of farmers would be ruined. Because of the severity of the barbed beards, barley, apparently had little other use.

But the wail soon died down. The farmers got busy. And now the grain has been developed to the point where it is declared more valuable than oats as a close substitute for corn, and an indispensable factor in putting good solid finish on stock.

All farmers now agree that barley is a profitable crop, and livestock men say that pound for pound, this grain that used to be turned to an evil use is as valuable a fattener as corn.

Barley is a brewer's grain no more, and in keeping with the higher character of its usage today, it has become more refined. The barbed beards that were a bugbear to the harvesters are disappearing, due to the work done by state agricultural departments, and certain varieties are now as comfortable to harvest as oats.

C. D. Gaylord, county agent here, has found the "Velvet" variety very popular, and reports it to be a big success with 14 of the local farmers he serves. "This barley has produced as much as 58 bushels to the acre. We encourage barley as a side-line crop to displace part of the oats acreage that almost invariably is non-profitable, whereas barley brings a higher price and is more desirable in the grain ration" he says.

And thus, thanks to the problem which prohibition presented, a once outcast in the grain family is ascending the social ladder of usefulness.

FIRST BYRD SHIP GOES TO SEA ON ANTARCTIC TRIP

Commander Sees City of New York Off on Voyage to New Zealand Port

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The icebreaker City of New York, first of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition vessels to leave here for the south pole, has just cleared for Dunedin, N. Z., under command of Capt. Frederick C. Melville, with 200 tons of supplies and a crew of 31.

Commander Richard E. Byrd and a group of personal friends were on board the little bark as she went down the Narrows, and were taken off at Quarantine by the city tug Macom and brought back to New York.

The second vessel of the Antarctic Expedition, the Chelsea, will follow next month. Some of the dogs for the expedition will be sent south on the whaling vessel Ross.

Included in the Chelsea's cargo will be complete office equipment for recording the technical data compiled by the members of the expedition and for carrying on the extensive clerical routine required in the management of the operations.

C. D. Alexander, supply officer, estimates that the office equipment will total approximately 20,000 pounds. It will give facilities comparable to a metropolitan office, although specially designed to meet the requirements of Commander Byrd's expedition.

Four standard typewriters, three portable typewriters, filing cabinets, portable desks, strong boxes, card-indexes and reams of paper are included in the list. Also there is a visible log system designed by Mr. Alexander to be carried in airplanes. It is a flexible leather binder, 15 by 12 inches, carrying 24 removable cards on each side. One set of cards is for meteorological data and the other for navigation and motor data. The complete set of cards will be presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington upon Commander Byrd's return home.

Meanwhile final tests of the aircraft which Commander Byrd will use in his polar exploration were under way. Lieut. Bernt Balchen, chief pilot of the expedition, and Dean Smith, co-pilot, have just arrived here with the tri-motored Ford monoplane, the largest airplane which the expedition will use. At Farmingdale Lieutenant Balchen and Harold I. June, naval pilot who is to accompany the polar party, started the last tests of the expedition's Fairchild monoplane.

SEA SERPENT PHOTO? NEVER POSED FOR ONE

Geodetic Survey Believes 'There Ain't No Such Animal'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Someone wanted a photograph of the sea serpent supposed to have been seen along the coast. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, after exhaustive research, replied that the bureau had no such photograph in its files and that the ships of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which had been sailing along the east and west coasts of the United States for 113 years, had never reported seeing a sea serpent.

In effect, the opinion of the Government is that "there ain't no such animal" as a sea serpent, or at least that he does not frequent the waters contiguous to the United States.

When Is a Pound a Home? This Dog Can Answer It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—That dogs are given kind treatment in the city pound was instanced recently when "Pal," a bushy-tailed shepherd that was purchased a year ago by a family en route to Portland, Ore., casually returned to the pound one morning.

The dog's feet indicated to its former master, R. C. Trotter, keeper of the pound, that the shepherd had made the entire distance of more than 600 miles on foot.

Pleads for Airports



LIEUT. DONALD DUKE

ADVANCE SOUGHT IN CONVENIENCE OF AIR TRAVEL

Easier Access to Airports Should Be First Step, Lieut. Duke Shows

Not alone the mere establishment of airports, but also the rapid improvement of them in the human factors of convenience and comfort for the people who buy flying service, is the outstanding need of commercial aviation in the United States, declares Lieut. Donald Duke, U. S. A., commanding officer of the Boston Airport, formerly chief of the airways section of the United States Army Air Corps.

"Air travel is something to sell, and if you are going to sell it you have got to make it attractive to the prospective buyer," is Lieutenant Duke's view. "An airport should display its wares and cater to its customers' wishes as invitingly as a department store."

The least attractive or comfortable part about an airplane trip now in the United States is the getting from home or office to the airfield and into the cabin of the ship. That is where he urges improvement.

Catering to Public's Comfort

Airports should be built to cater to the comfort and convenience of the passenger as railroad stations do—or rather better than many railroad stations do—and to make it easy for a business man or tourist to get from the city into the air, Lieutenant Duke believes.

"Airports must take care of the people as well as the planes," he said. "Heretofore we have called a field an airport if it had a few hangars on it for the machines. But just as the automobile trade has passed from the time when it was chiefly concerned with making a machine that would run, and now gives minute attention to such details as artistic coachwork, easy steering and restful upholstery, commercial aviation must learn to consider more than the mechanical phases of the business of serving the public with air transportation.

Time Lost on Poor Roads

"Improvement of streets and roads leading to the landing fields is one of the first steps to be taken. Usually you find the highways between the city and the airport to be among the worst in the community. In many air trips more time is spent getting to and from the fields than is spent in the air. A business man who pays a round sum to go some place by airplane because it gets him there quickly, does not want to begin and end his trip with a long, slow, bumpy ride by taxicab or motorbus."

Next this student of airports recommends that cities leasing ground on their airports to air transit companies should write into the leases careful restrictions and regulations as to the type of hangars and business buildings the companies are to erect. He advises also that cities avoid placing their money in the construction of hangars, leaving this to private lessees, and apply the municipal

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CITY-COUNTRY STANDARDS STIR SHARP DEBATE

"Little Red School's" Disadvantages Are Cited at Williamstown

NICARAGUAN POLICY ALSO IS DISCUSSED

Yale Professor Wants Little Intervention but Sees the Need in Caribbean

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The effect of the radio and automobile on rural standards of living, the increasing urge to leave the old homestead for the city, the competition of a machine age with old-fashioned individual agricultural production, and finally the question whether the big city school is superior to the little red schoolhouse, were topics discussed at the agricultural round table at the Institute of Politics.

At the same time, members joined in a larger debate at a general conference of the whole institute, at which critics of the United States' policy in Nicaragua were met by vigorous denunciations. This conference was called specially by the supporters of State Department policy, who felt that they had not been given an adequate opportunity to reply to a series of bitter attacks on "dollar diplomacy" made under the leadership of Prof. Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas.

Mercer G. Johnston, secretary of the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America, Dr. Edwin Borchard, international law expert at Yale, Rear-Admiral C. S. Hussey, United States Navy, and Judge George Anderson of the Federal Circuit Court, Boston, participated in the debate.

Says Blunders Admitted

"It is admitted by all sides that there have been a great many blunders in our policy," said Dr. Borchard, attempting to sum up the matter. "The fact is, however, that we are confronted with a practical problem. I am one of those old-fashioned persons who believe we should have as little intervention in foreign countries as possible. On the other hand, I don't believe there are many countries in Central America with which we can sign treaties to protect our business men unless the State Department itself first creates that government."

Judge Anderson said "he was similarly dissatisfied with existing relations, but could see no solution."

"We have financial relations in the Caribbean," he said, "that cannot be curbed. It is utterly useless to advocate a policy of isolation and non-intervention. The problem is not whether, but how, we will carry on our relations. I apprehend that no one is satisfied with the present course. I have listened in vain in this discussion for some lawyer in the present group to make an effort to square our position with international law."

Admiral Hussey defended the United States' policy. He denied the charge that the United States is seeking to prevent junction between the Central American republics. He said the State Department had made efforts on various occasions to bring them together.

Taking the extreme non-intervention view, Mr. Johnston said that the United States has almost provoked "the Caribbean lands to the point of another 'Boston tea party.'" He defended his attitude as being patriotic, though in opposition to past policies of the Government.

New Yorker Starts Debate

Bertram L. Hughes, New York farmer and educator, precipitated the controversy over the superiority of country and city standards of living in the conference under Prof. C. R. Fay of the University of Toronto, an authority on farm co-operation. Mr. Hughes traced the story of his own experience from the time he started work in Canada at $4 to $6 a month, and worked 14 to 16 hours a day, to the time when he moved into the United States to find that "hired help" there was getting three or four times this pay, but, instead of being satisfied, was far more discontented than in Canada. The reason was given as the proximity to the city. He contrasted the two systems of life when he said that the farmer's milk left the country worth 3 to 4 cents a quart and was sold to retailers in New York for 16 to 20 cents a quart.

Mr. Hughes shocked lovers of the "simple life" when he took the attitude that the city dweller enjoys all the advantages and the farmer's proximity to nature does not offer even adequate reward. In this he was promptly challenged. Mr. Hughes said the farmer's advantages are limited to "fresh air." "His water supply," he said, "is often contaminated. So-called modern conveniences are lacking. Fresh fruit and vegetables demand an amount of time and labor which the farmer cannot afford. Eggs and chickens are sold to the store for cash rather than consumed on the farm. Finally, the rural schools do not compare with the schools of cities and towns. One has only to scan the entrance records of colleges and universities to arrive at that conclusion."

Rural Schools Defended

This statement brought David Malcolm, a Massachusetts superintendent of rural schools, to his feet with a defense of the "little red school house." He demanded statistical proof that scholars from rural districts, where the air is fresh and the water pure, did not hold their own when they reached the universities. Basing his statement on statistical analysis which he asserted is on record, he claimed that the

Portuguese Parents Begin to See Girls' Need for Modern Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Education in Portugal is not popular with the masses, about 70 per cent of the people being quite illiterate. This is partly due to the fact that attendance at school is not compulsory. In provinces originally sparsely populated, and further drained by a continuous stream of emigration, every arm is an asset, and as soon as a child can help its parents, either by work or wage earnings, help it must. Consequently school days, if any, are short.

There are many Government infant schools, but the children of the poorer classes do not frequent them much, while the children of parents in better circumstances are educated at home until they reach the age of admission to the lyceums (10 years) The teaching in the lyceums is good, while superior education is better still.

Education in Portugal is generally confined to boys. There are lyceums and other schools for girls, but it is only recently that parents have awakened to the fact that education is as necessary to them as to their brothers. Most girls are educated at home, rather fitfully and vaguely, but as long as they can speak English and French, little more is required of them.

Boys, of course, must be educated. For them there are the lyceums, the polytechnics and the universities, and though girls attend the university lectures in ever-increasing numbers, they are still too few to affect the statement that the education of girls is neglected in Portugal.

Lisbon possesses a unique establishment in her "Casa Pia," a charity school for fatherless boys of poor station in life. This was founded in 1782 by Pina Manique, chief of police, and loyal co-operator in the reforms of the famous Marquis of Pombal, Minister of Dom Jose I. Pina Manique founded several such schools in Lisbon, but the only one that remains is the Casa Pia, attached to the ancient Church of the Community of St. Jerome at Belem. Here visitors will see groups of young boys playing in the wonderful old cloisters, and there is generally one bold enough to enter into conversation in halting English or more fluent French. The boys are given a solid education, moral, physical and practical so that when the time comes for them to leave they are prepared to make their way in the world. Indeed, no boy leaves without having a place found for him suited to his special abilities. Several old Casa Pia boys have become famous as high Government officials, financiers, etc.

Peace

FIFTEEN nations are to sign a treaty to renounce war, on Aug. 27, 1928, in Paris. The Christian Science Monitor will celebrate this momentous event by devoting several pages to it

Monday

pupil of the rural school is equal to the boy or girl from the city.

Dr. Fay entered the fray to deplore the way that independent and individualistic men and women from rural sections are going into the immense congeries of families living under one roof, known as "apartment houses" in the cities. However, he felt that Mr. Hughes was correct in saying city boys and girls are better trained scholastically.

Mr. Hughes returned to his unconventional discussion of farm life. He declared the introduction of machinery is creating a silent revolution equal to that which drove the hand weavers into the city with the introduction of the power looms in England. Quoting government figures to show that a majority of the United States' farmers make only bare profits, he said that without the intervention of legislation of some sort the inefficient farmer must be forced to the city.

"A relatively small number of farmers carry on their business with intelligence," he said.

Farmer Tells of Advertising

The discussion took a new turn when Charles Hubbell, an agriculturist from Williamstown, declared that advertising would aid the farmer, and told how he had been swamped with orders when he inserted a modest advertisement in two New York papers offering for sale the ingredients of "an old-fashioned New England breakfast," including sausage, genuine buckwheat and a peck of apples. To this Judge Anderson, of Boston, answered that he believed only about 5 to 25 per cent of newspaper advertising is justified, and that the balance is simply a consumption of valuable timber in the form of wood pulp.

Peru, Cuba and Nicaragua were the only Latin-American republics supporting the United States in its stand on intervention at the Havana conference, Prof. Herbert P. Gambrell told the conference on inter-American relations. He was an observer at the conference, and recalled that Brazil, Bolivia and Chile remained neutral in the attack that developed against the United States stand, while all the rest of the 20 republics, including every state in the Caribbean area except two, vigorously opposed it.

The leader of the opposition was Argentina, described by the speaker as aspirant to a larger place in inter-American as well as world affairs, in keeping with its economic power.

The basis for the crisis was laid when no agreement was reached at the formal gathering and the matter of the new declaration on "intervention" was referred to a sub-committee, which was also unable to find a workable compromise. Then came the plenary session of Feb. 18, when the issue was precipitated by Dr. Gustavo Guerrero, Foreign Minister of El Salvador. He introduced a resolution unequivocably outlawing intervention. It was then that Mr. Hughes made his historic defense of the American policy—"perhaps," said Dr. Gambrell, "the only open defense of the United States' policy of intervention ever made at an international conference." A heated debate followed; a deadlock ensued, and the thorny matter was put over for four years, to be taken up again at the conference at Montevideo in 1932.

Unrest in Near East

Alphonse Tonietti, a journalist with experience in the Levant and the United States, told the round table under Madam Halide Edib of the unrest that has come to the Near East by the infiltration of American ideals and the American outlook.

Graduates of American colleges have revolutionized the ideas of the younger generation, he said, but young men and women seem to have lost as well as gained something in the transition. They have taken high places in government offices and they have contributed to the literary background of their countries, he said. The new education lacks something that is requisite on the vocational side, he declared, and cited cases where graduates of American schools had found it difficult to adjust themselves to the old environment with a consequent growth of cynicism, futile efforts and shattered hopes.

Commander Thomas C. Kinkaid, U. S. N., presented the constructive side of the changes sweeping the new Turkey.

Institute Hears Nightly Talks Here



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Chapin Hall, Williamstown, Mass., Where Lectures on Social, Economic and Political Subjects Are Being Heard at Night as a Feature of the Institute of Politics. The Program Includes Nightly Addresses, Except on Sunday, From Now to Aug. 30, When the Institute Closes.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Marshfield Fair, exhibitions, entertainment, etc., Marshfield Fair Grounds, Marshfield, all evening.

Dinner at home of Acting British Consul-General and Mrs. Francis E. Evans for Admiral Hyde and staff of the Australian flagship now visiting Boston, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Recital by Kamiel Lefevere on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4.

The program will be as follows:

1. Serenade, from Milenka....Jan Blockx
2. Old Black Joe.....Foster
3. To the Evening Star, from Tannhauser .....R. Wagner
4. It Is Ordained by God's Decree F. Mendelssohn
5. Hymns
   a. Holy, Holy, Holy .....Dykes
   b. With Songs and Honors Sounding Loud (1784)..Gesang Buck der Herzogl
6. Sonata .....Staes
7. Sarabanda .....Purcell
8. Confidence de Fleurs.....Mendelssohn
9. Elise .....Mestdagh

Program for entertainment H. M. A. S. Australia.

Church services, Trinity Church, for those who desire to attend, 11 a. m.

Luncheon at Brookline Country Club, followed by golf in afternoon, 1.

Luncheon at British Summer Embassy, Beverly Farms, for Admiral Hyde and staff, 1

Dinner to Admiral Hyde and staff at Admiral Andrews' home in Charlestown, 7:30.

Revere Beach, all day, 200 ratings; clam bake—100 ratings.

EVENTS MONDAY

Talk by Gasper Bacon before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, dining room, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated talk by Miss Mildred Manter, Museum Director, on "A Story Glimpse of Mexico," Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Visit General Electric Company at Lynn, followed by luncheon as guests of the General Electric Company, 9 a. m.; officers to take trip to plant of United Shoe Machinery Corporation at Beverly, followed by luncheon as guests of corporation, 9:30 a. m.; luncheon, Admiral Hyde and 20 officers, Chamber of Commerce, noon; visit plant of Gillette Safety Razor Company, 2 p. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., "at home" on board Australia; 7 p. m. dinner, University Club.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15.

Gardner Museum, Fenway.—Closed until Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Loan exhibition of sculpture by Joseph Coletti '23, through the summer. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Water colors by Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward T. Storrow '89, through the summer.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—General summer exhibition.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Dutch marine paintings; miscellaneous water colors; miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street General summer exhibition. Through Aug. 31.

Lowell Art Association, Whistler House, 243 Worthen Street, Lowell—Summer exhibition of invited paintings and permanent collection of works of art and souvenirs of the Whistler and Francis families. Through Aug. 31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight, possibly with light showers; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature; moderate southerly winds, shifting to west and north.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning; slightly cooler tonight in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; moderate south shifting to north winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning; cooler tonight in Vermont; moderate south shifting to north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Los Angeles	60
Atlantic City	74	Memphis	72
Boston	70	Nantucket	68
Buffalo	60	New Orleans	80
Calgary	44	New York	70
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	62	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	54	Portland, Me.	66
Des Moines	52	Portland, Ore.	60
Eastport	58	San Francisco	34
Galveston	82	St. Louis	66
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	54
Helena	48	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	76
Kansas City	64	Washington	72

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:52 p. m.; Sunday, 8:32 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:02 p. m.

School Gardeners Show Their Wares

Boston Display of Flowers and Vegetables Said to Be Especially Good

Cabbages, carrots, cucumbers and corn held sway at Horticultural Hall today as the annual exhibition of products from children's gardens was opened. Nearly 500 young farmers, who had grown their products in their school or home gardens, stayed in the hall much of the day to await the awarding of the several hundred dollars in prizes that will be given.

Almost every type of vegetable growable in a small garden, and in New England climate, was represented at the show; flowers, too, and many of the blooms grown by youngsters in and around Boston rivaled those seen at the larger flower shows.

More than 10,000 boys and girls under 18 years of age have had home or school gardens during the past year, it was estimated by those in charge of the present exhibition. The fact that only an approximate one-twentieth of this number entered vegetables or flowers in the contest, it was stated, was probably due to the difficulty of finding eight perfect specimens of a single type of vegetable in a small garden, and also due to the necessity of supplying garnishings for the home tables of the young farmers.

"In a year when vegetables are notably poor, however," stated one of the teachers in charge of an exhibition, "it is surprising to find such fine specimens being grown by children. It furnishes some assurance that the United States never need lack for farmers."

FEMINISTS ASK KELLOGG TO AID EQUAL RIGHTS

Declare Peace Pact Should Be Followed by One Raising Women's Status

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Cablegrams from feminists of many countries have been sent to Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, now in Paris, hailing his treaty against war and asking support for the women's equal rights treaty.

"On behalf of great numbers of women of the western hemisphere," said a message from representatives of the Inter-American Commission of Women, "we ask you to follow the anti-war treaty by proposing a treaty on the equally pressing subject of the status of women. The position of women can and should be raised in all countries by an immediate international agreement. The gathering of the representatives of so many nations in Paris makes an opportunity for the consideration of this subject, and we hope that you will see that it is brought before the conference."

Several Cables Forwarded

This cable was signed by Lucila Luciani De Perez Diaz, Commissioner for Venezuela on the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Clara Gonzalez, Commissioner for Panama on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

"The National Woman's Party of the United States urges that you utilize the opportunity of the Paris Conference to propose a treaty among nations to raise the status of women throughout the world," cabled Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party. "American women are proud of your leadership in bringing about a treaty against war, and we hope that you will show the same magnificent leadership in urging an international agreement to end the world-wide subjection of women."

Engaged in World Tour

British feminists, already represented in the group of international leaders who have established headquarters at the Hotel Metropolitan in Paris with the object of directing the campaign for an equal rights treaty, repeated their demand from this side of the Atlantic through a message from Mrs. Helen Archdale, international secretary of the six point group of Great Britain, on a world tour in the interests of feminism. Mrs. Archdale's cable to Mr. Kellogg declares: "International feminsm hopes that you will use fully the opportunity of your magnificent world peace conference in Paris to launch also a world treaty for the final and complete freeing of women."

From the Antilles went another message: "As director of the bureau of international relations of the University of Porto Rico," cabled Muna Lee of San Juan, "an institution with a bi-cultural heritage and Pan-American interests and influence, I urge that the splendid treaty against war be followed by a treaty for equal rights of women. The entire world looks to you for leadership in the paths of justice."

Besides the world-wide shower of cables, Mr. Kellogg found an eager welcome from the equal rights committee of feminist leaders who have opened Paris headquarters for the duration of the conference.

DRY LEAGUE NAMES LECTURER

The Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett of Natick, Mass., has been chosen as a lecturer by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, it is announced in Boston. During his 10 years as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Chicago, Dr. Bartlett was able to bring about for the first time in the city's history the closing of 8500 saloons on Sundays. Dr. Bartlett recently retired as director in Massachusetts of the Near East Relief.

Albania Defers Monarchy Move

ROME (AP)—Stefani dispatches from Tirana state that the Albanian National Assembly has adjourned until Monday without proclaiming the President, Ahmed Zogu, king, as had been planned.

Pandeli Evangjeli, former President of the Senate, was elected President of the Assembly, which held its first meeting. President Zogu's message of welcome to the members was read and the Assembly was then sworn in. A committee for passing on the qualification of election returns was appointed. The session was attended by all members of the diplomatic corps and was marked by great solemnity and public rejoicing.

American Was Once Asked to Form a New Government

WOODSHOLE, Mass. (AP)—George Fred Williams, former member of Congress from Massachusetts and for a time United States Minister to Greece, now an attorney in Boston, tendered the job of establishing a new government in Albania a few years ago, turned it down when he learned there was nothing with which to work. But he offered his help in finding the financial materials for reconstruction and came back to the United States to get them. The World War halted his efforts and he has not been back since.

"After Prince William of Wied quit," he said, "a lot of Albanian chiefs wanted to meet me and arranged for a conference at Corfu. They came down and I met them there. They wanted me to go into Albania and help form a new government. I asked them what means they had with which to set up a government and they said they hadn't any. I said, 'I can't undertake what you want unless you provide some means. I'll go back to the states and try to get some help.

"I came over in October, 1914—but then the World War was on and, of course, it was utterly impossible; Albania was only a speck, entirely lost sight of in the greater events of the war. If I had stayed I might have done something on my own account, but—"

Mr. Williams was drawn into the affairs of the Albanians after he became Minister to Greece and Montenegro in 1913 and it was due to his efforts in behalf of the people of Albania that he terminated his diplomatic career after little more than a year's service. Previously he had had considerable governmental experience.

Opinions expressed in Belgrade that Italy is suporting the new kingdom are concurred in by Mr. Williams.

"Zogu," he said, "was the chieftain of the tribe of Mati. He got his education—what education he has—in Vienna. He is an active, energetic young person, and he got together an army and drove out Noli and secured control by force. He has finally attached himself to Italy and the outcome is an alliance to bring about this change in government. I don't hink he could do it otherwise. If Italy supports him, there is no chance for Noli and his followers to oppose him.

"The British have an interest there, too. They had a large oil concession in Albania which Zogu gave them."

SMITH OPENS CAMPAIGN TOUR IN NEW JERSEY

Governor Advised He Must Hold State's 14 Votes to Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Governor Smith, embarking on his first tour since his acceptance of the Democratic presidential nomination, has opened his campaign for support in the Northeast with a visit to New Jersey.

This State, regarded as normally Republican, has 14 electoral votes which the Governor has been advised he must hold if he expects to carry the electoral college. Only once since the days of Cleveland has New Jersey been found in the Democratic column at a presidential election, and that was when Roosevelt split the vote in 1912 and the State gave a plurality to Wilson.

In the face of this situation, friends of the Governor have advised him that New Jersey Democracy is organizing as it never has before in an effort to deliver the State to the Democratic national ticket. Under the direction of Gov. A. Harry Moore and Mayor Frank Hague, chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee, the personal sympathetic feeling for the New York Governor was capitalized in demonstrations which greeted him here and on his trip through Jersey City, Newark, and other towns on the New Jersey coast.

Ostensibly the Governor is passing the week-end in a vacation. His "trip," however, is calculated to take him before the eyes of 300,000 people and his program included a review of National Guard troops at Seagirt and attendance at the annual Governor's ball here.

Governor Smith would not discuss politics, but he was told by Governor Moore that the demonstrations indicate that he will carry New Jersey, and by Gov. Albert Ritchie of Maryland that his State will also be "safe."

Governor Smith will probably not appear in New Jersey again until toward the end of the campaign, when he returns to New York from his tour, and is expected to make a major speech either in Newark or Jersey City. His week-end here, consisting largely of appearances, was said to be indicative of the type of campaign he intends to wage to a considerable extent with only a minimum of speeh-making included.

NAVAL OFFICERS GREET FLAGSHIP FROM AUSTRALIA

Boston Entertains Crew of 10,000-Ton Cruiser on Five-Day Visit

With all the pomp and ceremony of the best navy traditions, the flagship of the Australian Navy, the new 10,000-ton cruiser Australia, has just been received at the Boston Navy Yard. Her officers were greeted by representatives of the United States Navy and her crew almost at once started on a round of entertainment which will continue until Aug. 29, when the Australia leaves for Sydney.

Received by a guard of honor and accompanied by the martial strains of the navy band, the Australian guest of honor, Rear Admiral G. F. Hyde, began his round of calls, which included visits with Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the First Naval District, Maj-Gen. Preston Brown, commandant of the First Army Corps Area, and Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts.

Entertainments Planned

The day's entertainment for the remainder of the officers and crew included American Legion Day at Norumbega Park for officers and men, dinner to warrant officers on the U. S. S. Marblehead, and for Admiral Hyde and staff, dinner at the home of Francis E. Evans, Acting British Consul-General.

Sunday will be occupied with church services, luncheons and dinners, and Monday will see numbers of the Australia's men visiting the two plants of the General Electric Company, the United Shoe Machinery Corporation at Beverly, Mass., and the Gillette Safety Razor Company; others will enjoy the attractions at Revere Beach; from 4:30 to 6 p. m. will be "at home" period on board ship. The wardroom officers will dine at the University Club, and in the evening 100 will attend a dance at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

On Tuesday 100 of the sailors are invited to an outing at Nantasket Beach, other officers and men will visit different manufacturing concerns, luncheons will be served at several points, some officers will play golf as guests of the Military Order of World War, and the evening will be occupied with dinners and a dance.

Clubs Invite Visitors

During their stay in Boston officers have been invited to make use of various clubs; one hotel has invited officers who spend the night ashore to be its guests, theaters and baseball parks have provided passes for officers and crew, and transportation to different entertainments has been provided.

Australia's navy rates second in the British Commonwealth of Nations, only that of the British Isles being larger. Its ships are built in Australia and manned almost entirely by Australians.

The Australia, upon reaching home, will be the flagship of the fleet. While in Boston it will be open to the public alongside Pier No. 3 at the Navy Yard, Sunday, and on Tuesday, from 2 to 5 p. m. No passes will be required.

AMERICAN GLIDERS FORM NATIONAL BODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — The Evans Glider Clubs of America have concluded organization as a national clearing house for glider operations.

Edward S. Evans, honorary president, is financing national activities until the clubs can become self supporting. He and his associates are working in close co-operation with promoters of the work of the German gliders on Cape Cod, and shortly expect to issue a pamphlet descriptive of the clubs' work. Other officers are: First vice-president, Prof. Alexander Klemin of the University of New York and the Guggenheim Foundation; second vice-president, Maj. Thomas G. Lanphier; treasurer, Robert O. Lord, and secretary, Capt. Eddie V. Rickenbacker. Offices are at 1504 Dime Bank Building, Detroit.

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WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
New Jersey, Pennsylvania

THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State, Connecticut, West Virginia

FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

SATURDAY (Also Wednesday)
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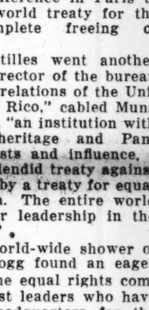
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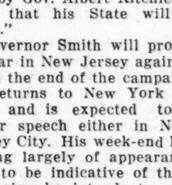
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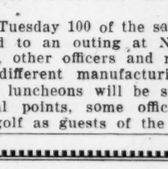
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$1.95 STEW PAN SET—Straight sides and flat bottom. 1, 1½, and 2-quart sizes.
$2.25 RICE BOILERS—1½-quart size. Cover fits both parts.
$2.25 COOKING KETTLES—6-quart size with flat bottoms.
$2.20 COOKING KETTLES—Holds about 10 quarts. Cover to fit extra, 49c.



$3.98 Reed Ferneries
For potted plants or artificial ferns. Comes in attractive walnut color finish. Made with turned legs. Top handles.
$2.98

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Just ½ usual price
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$4.50 Barrel Trucks
The easiest way to move heavy ash barrels. Strongly made of steel with 15-inch wheels. Saves time and energy. $3.49



$4.39 "Bissell" Sweepers
Genuine Bissell Standard Sweepers used and endorsed by thousands of housewives. $3.39



$3.98 Fire Lighters
Famous "Plymouth" lighter in bright finish solid brass. Complete with torch and tray. $2.98

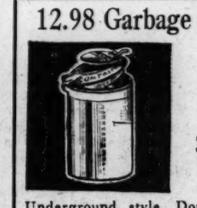


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BASEMENT—MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED

HOOVER BACK IN CAPITAL TO TAKE COMMAND

Nominee Expects a Hard Fight—Greeted by Enthusiastic Crowds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Herbert Hoover, after an absence of six weeks, during which he crossed and recrossed the continent and obtained first-hand contact with the Pacific coast, the Southwest, the Rocky Mountain states and the middle West, returned to his national headquarters here prepared to put into operation plans which will enable him to make his biggest fight in what he regards as the major battlefield of the campaign, the East.

He was greeted by enthusiastic crowds through Pennsylavania, in Baltimore and on his arrival here.

The Republican candidate will turn his attention to the East with the conviction that his campaign is efficiently and aggressively under way in the other sections of the country and that while the contest will be a determined one that he will carry them.

In taking up the problems of the eastern campaign Mr. Hoover will do so with a surer and firmer hand. This is entirely due to his transcontinental tour. The political experiences of this journey seasoned him as a campaigner, while at the same time allowed him the opportunity of personally examining and scrutinizing campaign machinery and managers.

Turns to Greatest Test

He was fortunate in being able to do all this and to inure himself to public appearance and activity while the race was still in its formative stages.

From the advantage ground of this experience and information he turns to his greatest test. Conferences have already been ordered with all the party's leaders of the East. A tightening and strengthening of campaign machinery and organization is to be instituted at once.

It is Mr. Hoover's firm intention to carry his fight to his Democratic opponent in every one of the eastern states, including New York. The Republican candidate considers New York a Republican territory and is determined to carry it.

The first problem that confronts him in the East is adjusting differences among certain Republican leaders there. The selection of H. Edmund Machold, as New York state chairman, to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of George K. Morris, is looked forward to by the Hoover organization as likely to harmonize differences between them and Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman from the state and a dominant party leader.

Question of Leadership

Mr. Hilles was opposed to Mr. Hoover's nomination. After the latter's victory he made his peace, but has maintained his hold on the party machinery of the State. When the question of a successor to Mr. Morris arose the Hoover faction in New York urged the choosing of William H. Hill, who was the nominee's pre-convention manager in the State.

Mr. Hilles and his group resisted this suggestion, and Mr. Machold was proposed as a compromise. He was acceptable to both elements, but the question of his connection with waterpower interests arose. In view of the fact that the Democratic candidate has made the power issue a major factor in his campaigns for Governor in New York, and the recent disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission on the propaganda activities of these corporations, it was suggested that the selection might prove politically undesirable.

Worked Indirectly

Mr. Hoover was personally handicapped in this situation by the fact that he was not in a position to personally direct the selection and was compelled by circumstances to work indirectly. Mr. Machold's assurances that he was not connected with the waterpower companies opened the way for his appointment and word of his choice reached Mr. Hoover as he arrived in the capital.

The struggle among the Republicans in New York over the nomination for Governor and United States Senator also disturbs the situation there for the time. George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, who is part of the national campaign organization working in the East, is desirous of having James Wadsworth, former United States Senator from the State, run for re-election.

Mr. Wadsworth is wet. He is being strenuously opposed by various groups.

In Rôle of Harmonizer

In some of the other eastern states there are similar, but less acute, party organization problems. To ironing out differences, building up harmonious relations and getting a cohesive, aggressive campaign machine under way without delay is Mr. Hoover's task and to that he will devote all his time and capacity for the next few weeks.

Eastern leaders have sent him word urging him to personally canvass their states. His success as a campaigner in his journey across the continent, particularly on the return trip, has stirred much enthusiasm among party leaders and those in charge of eastern operations want him to come into their territory for some speeches and touring.

Mr. Hoover contemplates such an itinerary. Plans for it will be gone into at once. It will be one of several other "swings around the circuits" that Mr. Hoover now views with considerable favor. The others would take him through the border states with a dip into the South, if that is found desirable, and a third would return him to the northwest on his way to California where he plans to go in order to vote.

To Be in Full Command

The national campaign headquarters here in Washington will receive critical attention from Mr. Hoover, it was intimated. He intends assuming full command of the campaign and organization. Having been relieved of his duties as Secretary of Commerce he is now free to give his full attention to the campaign and the establishment of a powerful fighting organization.

Some significant shifts and changes in personnel and a rapid expansion of the organization are to be instituted. The Publicity Department is to undergo important changes, as it is understood that Mr. Hoover is not satisfied with the operations of this phase of his campaign.

AMERICA CALLED A GOOD MARKET FOR BRITISH CARS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Close co-operation instead of "cut-throat" competition in the world's automobile industry will be the object of a meeting in Paris, which A. Macauley, president of the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who arrived in London last night, is arranging here.

The meeting, he said, would be informal, but Mr. Macauley hopes others will follow.

He declares there is a good market in America for specialized British cars. He mentioned one prominent British manufacturer who recently exported to America a special observation car with glass roof, which is likely to prove a great success.

AMERICANS ABROAD CRITICIZE WET PLAN

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP — Professor Samuel Lindsay of Columbia University, in commenting on Governor Smith's speech, says, "I don't see the necessity of an alteration in the Eighteenth Amendment as proposed by Governor Smith in order to get local option and local initiative in administration consistent with the maintenance of prohibition."

E. Deets Pickett of Washington says: "Governor Smith's statement is a specific repudiation of the Democratic platform, is an affront to Democrats of the West and South, and frees every dry Democrat from the slightest obligation to support him. Primaries held within the week in Ohio indicate his defeat by an overwhelming vote."

Emil Hohenthal of Connecticut declares Governor Smith's acceptance speech on prohibition is simply proposing return to the policy which the American people have repudiated. "Americans never take a backward step in moral reform. Smith's proposals are preposterous."

Harry Warner, educational secretary, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association:

"Governor Smith's liquor proposals are a backward step in America's century of trying to solve the drink problem. It doesn't represent a deep or permanent drift of public opinion in the United States. Prohibition will go steadily forward."

The Burden



SMITH'S STATE CONTROL PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Wet Proposal Attacked by Progressive Judge and Democrat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The impracticability of Gov. Alfred E. Smith's liquor plans and arguments, expressed in his recent speech accepting the Democratic presidential nomination, were scored as illogical by two San Diego leaders, Carl Alexander Johnson, San Diego attorney and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California in 1926, and Judge W. A. Sloane, organizer of Progressive movement in California in 1912.

In commenting upon Governor Smith's address, Mr. Johnson said:

"Governor Smith's speech was, for the most part, admirable, but his beliefs upon the liquor question are illogical and weak. His suggestion that the Eighteenth Amendment should be altered, permitting states to sell liquor, is neither practical nor constitutional, for if the Constitution is amended the amendment must have universal effect on all the states, and I do not believe that the method Mr. Smith proposes would have this universal effect.

"Governor Smith intimates strongly that local option is his hope and I question whether this would be legal any more than it would be legal for a state to decide that it will go back to conditions of slavery.

"Of course, this system would mean the ultimate return of the saloon and the days when one state was dry, another was wet, with liquor interests constantly menacing the borders of the dry state with smuggled bootleg.

"I look upon the problem as a challenge. It is either a battle to stamp out liquor or to let it flood the country finally without restriction."

Judge Sloane's attitude was that Governor Smith's proposals were entirely impractical.

He said: "Governor Smith's attitude is a peculiar one. He claims that his duties if elected President are twofold, first, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and, second, that he will suggest needed liquor law legislation to the American Congress. In other words he proposes to strictly enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act while, at the same time, he declares that he will do all that he can to have it repealed and nullified.

"Governor Smith places himself in the position of promising to enforce a law that he doesn't believe in and that he will do all he can to have it repealed. This is an entirely impracticable position. No executive can successfully enforce a law which he, at the same time, is seeking to annul because he claims it is against the public policy."

James Out for Smith

NEW YORK (AP) — Arthur Curtis James, large holder of railroad securities and heretofore known as a stanch Republican, has announced he would support Governor Smith for President.

WOMEN LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO ELECT HOOVER

Mrs. Winter, Homemakers' Head, Tells Why She's for Nominee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Work among the homemakers for Herbert Hoover will be carried on by a homemaker from a home. Thus Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, promises a rarity of the campaign.

Mrs. Winter came here this week for a conference with Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, chairman of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, issued her first word to the homemakers and then went back to Minneapolis. She has a number of reasons "why the women of America should make Herbert Hoover President," but her initial message listed just three which she said "must apply to millions of women as they do to me."

Why She's for Hoover

The first she gave as, "I believe no man in the country has had such a remarkable training to be a good President," after recounting Mr. Hoover's work in Europe before the United States entered the war, she asked, "When, in all history, has a single individual done more for human suffering? Here at home as Food Administrator (a Republican chosen by a Democratic President because he was manifestly the man for a huge piece of administration) he kept us well fed and comfortable while at the same time he spread our supply of food to help soldiers and civilians across the seas. He kept prices up and markets open. Best of all he did it not by rules and by force, as foreign countries did, but by the very American way of appealing to all of us to get in and help. Every kitchen in the United States became a part of the food administration.

"Second, I would like to see Mr. Hoover President because he is a great humanitarian. It is a ponderous word to describe a homely, simple, friendly thing. On a small scale it makes him a lover of boys and girls and dogs and old people, a man who lives to have his friends near at hand. On a great scale, it has made him the symbol of American kindliness to all the world. His administrative genius has been made the tool of his pity for human suffering.

Working for Better Homes

"Third, I would like to see Mr. Hoover President because he has not been content to talk sentiment about home and mother, but has been on the job for years working for better homes in America, with big towns and little ones all lined up for building better, gardening better, getting children to understand home life."

The national chairman of the Republican "Homemaker's Group" declared her belief that women would hold the balance of power in this election.

"They are tired of thinking of our national government as a great political game," she said, "but are determined to think of it as our forefathers did, as a noble effort of statesmanship.

"Mr. Hoover is not an experiment. We have watched his tryouts. We know him for a genius in administration, for a great-hearted man, for a believer in such American home and children as we women believe in, for a trained and a wise statesman.

"And we women who believe in him can help to put him in the place where he can serve us best."

Support Hoover, Plea of Dry Democrats to Alabama Voters

Smith Bolted Party in Repudiating Convention's Platform and South Has Right to Repudiate Him Now, Resolution Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dry Democrats throughout the State who feel that Gov. Alfred E. Smith bolted his party when he repudiated the dry plank in its platform, are being urged in an open appeal issued by the Alabama Assembly of Anti-Smith Democrats, organized here recently, to bolt Governor Smith, support Herbert Hoover, but otherwise stick to the party ticket.

In a resolution addressed to Alabama Democratic voters the assembly calls attention to its contention that Democrats have every right to repudiate a nominee who is not in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and that since Governor Smith has manifested "hostility toward and contempt for constitutional and statutory enactments," he should be thus repudiated. "Alfred Smith's abandonment of the national Democratic platform," the document says, "is an abandonment of his nomination by the Democratic Party."

Another document brought out by the revolt of Alabama dry Democrats over a wet presidential nominee was issued by Judge Hugh A. Locke of this city, member of the state Democratic Executive Committee and recently elected permanent chairman of the Alabama Assembly of anti-Smith Democrats. After explaining how, in his opinion, Governor Smith's election would nullify the dry planks in the Democratic platform, Judge Locke said:

"As a Democrat, I shall fight for the integrity of my party. I shall support every local Democrat. They have not repudiated the platform. We should see that not one of them suffers defeat because of the rebellion of the 'tool of Tammany' or his appointee, Raskob."

DWELLERS ON RIVER LOSE VOTING RIGHTS

Houseboat May Be Drawn Up on Land to Meet Law

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—A question that baffled city voting officials, whether two people now living on a houseboat on the Connecticut River could vote, was answered in the negative by Corporation Counsel Cole in passing a ruling.

However, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Neese, the water dwellers, if interested in their prerogative, under normal conditions, may persuade the city to establish a new ward, the sixteenth, or else draw their houseboat on land to live. The problem was too perplexing for Registrars of Voters Nystrom and Cotter to answer when Mr. and Mrs. Neese applied to be made voters.

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Antwerp Hears of Prohibition in United States

(Continued from Page 1)

minority either forgets or overlooks the variety and extent of those experiments.

"There is nothing proposed by way of local option, state monopoly, substitutes for the saloon or the protection locally of dry territory from having its standard broken down by force beyond its control in neighboring wet territory, that has not been tried in some parts of the United States during those 40 years. Constitutional changes enacted by Congress in the Wilson Act, 1890, and the Webb-Kenyon Act, 1913, and sustained by the Supreme Court, in the hope of making those state and local measures effective without resort to national prohibition, were in many ways quite as revolutionary in character as the latter ones instituted by war prohibition legislation and the Eighteenth Amendment.

Impotency of Lesser Methods

They only served, however, to show the impotency of any lesser governmental power of the area of control than national in the struggle with the highly organized, lucrative liquor traffic in its predatory and illegal incursion into the rapidly growing area of dry territory. Quite apart from all moral and purely social considerations, the economic life of America—as pointed out by Prof. Simon N. Patten, one of our most original and forceful writers in his remarkable book entitled "The Economic Basis of Prohibition," published nearly 50 years ago,-long before the trends of mass production, industrial efficiency and high wages increased the productivity of labor were appreciated as they are now—if it was to remain true to its natural development and promise of prosperity we now enjoy, demanded the continuous and rapid extension of the dry territory until it reached its culmination in a nationally dry America.

Climate and Diet

"Our climate and economically sound diet, our racial instincts and traditions generally made this consummation economically possible as well as desirable. Indeed, the demand for national prohibition, evolving from pre-war legislative experience and economic conditions, was accentuated but not caused by war-time prohibition and was far from being the invention of any bigoted minority or even bare majority that sought to impose its sumptuary standards upon the whole country.

"It represented rather just a choice which presented itself to the American people, namely, either to reorganize fundamentally its economic life or to try the experiment of national prohibition.

Economic Factors and Laws

"Thus it seems to me that the key of understanding of the great legislative experiment of national prohibition lies in the economic factors and laws which will determine and shape its history, and for this reason I strongly commend the study of the treatise of Prof. Herman Feldman, Dartmouth College, 'Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Aspects' and Mrs. Robert Bruere's 'Does Prohibition Work?' There is another aspect of our brief experience with national prohibition that is of great interest and importance to all who have to do with legislation affecting the many interests of our social and economic life as well as that of prohibition, that is the provision of Section 2 of the Eighteenth Amendment which says: 'Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

"This is entirely a new principle of our constitutional system and of the greatest possible significance and of possibilities not only for the solution of the problems of prohibition but of other social problems.

Working in Co-operation

"If the forces and resources, both of the federal and state governments, can be made to work in perfect unison and co-operation, there is no task too difficult to be achieved without violating any principles of democracy or self-government so highly cherished by the American people. Concurrent power means that the people might have, in the administration of prohibition, a maximum of personal liberal and individual independent judgment in the details of application consistent with the standards required by the amendment.

"The Supreme Court soon told us that this new governmental and administrative device did not mean to restrict but rather to promote the effective enforcement of prohibition. In other words, the Federal Government acquired under the amendment a new police power to deal with intoxicating beverages that had before its adoption been reserved to the states, and by this second section on 'concurrent power,' the states were guaranteed their reserved police power over this question.

Co-operative Action

"The relegation to the Federal Government was therefore not exclusively to prevent conflicts in jurisdiction and authority in accordance with all the previous rules of constitutional construction, but based on the new theory of co-operative action by the federal and state governments, possibilities which have not yet been fully appreciated.

"Without this provision the Eighteenth Amendment would not have been as it has been called 'an alien and unnaturalized invader of the Constitution,' and contradictory to the constitutional system as it existed prior to its adoption, but with it and by its development and use we may find that amendment itself in its provision of this new device for constructive, constitutional co-operation in the federal and state powers and duties furnishes an answer to the conscientious objectors, who have assumed that the amendment altered the fundamental principles of our Government.

Prohibition Federation

The dry rally organized by the World Prohibition Federation in spite of six other group meetings in Antwerp was a triumphant success. Twenty-one countries, representative of the Protestant Roman Catholic and Muhammadan faith, attended. The speakers were the Rev. Deets Pickett, Washington, Emil Hohenthal, Connecticut, Domenico Pastorello, Italy, Dr. Reinhard Strecker, Germany, and Miss Agnes Slack and J. W. Hopkins, England. Guy Hayler, London, presided.

An interesting paper by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, London, on "The Injurious Effects of Alcohol in Sports" was read by G. B. Wilson, literary secretary of the United Kiingdom Alliance in Dr. Saleeby's absence. Friday afternoon was devoted to moral and practical questions of temperance reform. The delegates also saw Prof. Irving Fisher's special film, "Prohibition at Its Worst."

Guy Hayler, honorary president of the World Prohibition Federation, in his presidential address, declared that "among social reforms, nothing is more marked than the advance of the prohibition idea," which despite much opposition is being accepted in many lands. He added that "the dream of a sober world is neither new nor impossible."

"For nearly 20 years the World Prohibition Federation has been carrying on its international work from Newfoundland to New Zealand, from China to Chile. It maintains a propaganda in 40 countries, sustains a journal of world repute, and delivers its bulletins in the five continents."

Dealing with the world situation and the progress made toward the abolition of the traffic in intoxicants, Mr. Hayler gave warning of the danger arising from the activities of the international liquor groups.

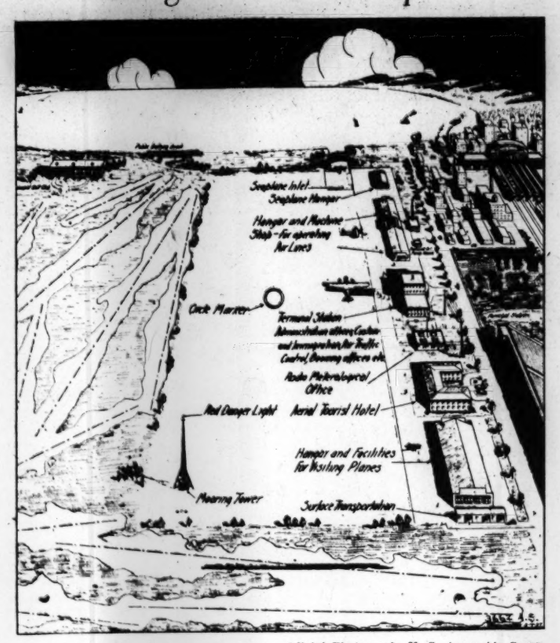
In view of the ever-increasing activities of the World Wet Groups, Mr. Hayler made a special plea for more financial support.

"Farmers and the Drink Evil" were considered in their relation to the progress of world agriculture today by Dr. H. Muller of Grosshochstetten, Berne, Switz. "At a time when economic depression provokes agrarian troubles, when agriculture has a struggle for its existence in many countries, owing to the progress of industrialization, no abstinence movement can develop among the peasants unless it serves to help the peasant in his difficulties," he said.

"Last autumn," he continued, "the price of fruit, thanks to the action of the sweet cider industry, rose from 20 to 30 per cent. A thousand trucks of cider fruits were transformed in the autumn of 1927, in one Swiss factory alone, into an excellent nonalcoholic beverage called "pomol."

"Our aim," Dr. Muller said in conclusion, "is to create a class of peasants, sound in health, who will of their own accord undertake the fight against drunkenness and drinking habits. What we wish to obtain by our work is an agricultural population which will take its rightful place in the community of our people, which will become a source of renewal, a reserve of strength, a preserver of simple manners, of profound belief in moral action and a center of true culture. The fight against drunkenness and drinking habits represents, therefore, but a part of our work, but an essential part. A sober race of peasants will be able to advance toward a better future and to remain faithful to their destinies."

Design for Model Airport



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

Convenience and Comfort of the Public Has Become the Goal of Leaders in Commercial Aviation, Facilities Rivaling Those of Railways Being Deemed Necessary to Bring Air Travel Into Its Own.

Advance Sought in Convenience of Air Travel

(Continued from Page 1)

funds to improvement of the field itself, its runways and roads leading to it.

Distinct improvement is possible in the design of hangar builders, the lieutenant believes. He has drawn outline plans for a typical structure which includes business offices, a passenger waiting room, salesroom for flying equipment, observation platform, classroom and modernized type of hangar. A row of these buildings, with brick or stone fronts would face the field along a paved esplanade.

Side-Door Hangars Favored

To the back would extend the hangars proper, of steel or wood truss construction. An important feature in the design of these plane sheds is that they would open with sliding or folding doors all along the side instead of at the end. This would enable workmen to bring out any desired machine without having to move several other machines, as is often necessary in old-type hangars where machines are sandwiched in one behind another, and would save many "man hours" in labor costs.

Machines could enter and leave side-door hangars under their own power, whereas five or six men are needed, or sometimes a small tractor, to trundle a large plane by its tail-skid into one of the present sheds.

Another new feature is a proposed apron of concrete paving about 50 feet wide all along the side of the hangar, or about 100 feet wide between two hangars. On this apron meohanics would do their tuning up and warming up of motors, a process which nowadays keeps the air filled with dust and cinders at many landing fields, to the discomfiture of passengers waiting for the take-off. With the concrete working floor, this annoyance and the hazard of propellers whirling in the open would be obviated. Noise of the motors also would be muffled somewhat between the two buildings.

Safety Zone for Spectators

Addition of a strong wire fence to mark off the spectators' section from the actual landing field and protect both people and planes from the hazard of getting in each other's way is an improvement imperatively needed at every airport of any size the lieutenant emphasized.

"American cities would gain much by adopting the European idea of making airports into 'air parks,'" the lieutenant added. "The airport should be a recreational center, a place where families will enjoy to go to spend a day. Grouped about it might be playgrounds, a municipal golf links, a stadium or auditorium bandstand, a zoo or public gardens.

Control Towers Needed

"Then while father looked over a new plane and enjoyed a round of golf, mother would listen to a concert or read in the park, big brother would take his piloting lessons, and little sister would romp with her companions on the playground.

"Together with the control tower, which every landing field soon must have, the same as a railroad must have a dispatcher, the airport should have an announcer's stand from which loudspeakers would tell onlookers what planes were coming in or leaving and what noted aviators were in the air. Then when a group came to see "Uncle Henry" off for Montreal or to see "Cousin Will" make his first solo flight, they could be sure they were waving to the right plane. And the actual service of air transport would be more vivid to them if they could be told that the machine they just saw land brought the mail from Mexico City or Seattle.

"With these considerations for the comfort, convenience and curiosity of the public, commercial aviation soon would have a real selling appeal, and would find a rousing response in the interest of people who already want to get into the air."

STRIKE LEADERS INVITE DAVIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Members of the Textile Council of striking cotton mill unions who are preparing for the celebration of Labor Day, Sept. 3, expect to make the textile strike area the center of the holiday's observance in Massachusetts, they have announced. Among speakers invited are James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Labor leaders believe the city officials will permit them to hold a parade as usual.

SAFETY STEPS TAKEN FOR NEW YORK TRANSIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Steps to prevent recurrence of such a catastrophe as occurred in the subway here yesterday are being undertaken by agencies charged with the supervision of the New York transit lines. Inquiries into the cause of the splitting of a switch by an express train, leaving Times Square Station, from which a number of fatalities resulted are being made by the Transit Commission, the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, not only for the purpose of fixing the responsibility, but for safety's sake.

The underground tracks were cleared and service resumed early this morning. As nearly as could be determined here, the train, a southbound express bound for down-town and Brooklyn, was held at Times Square station for several minutes while a switch was being repaired a few hundred feet south of the station. When the train was permitted to proceed, it attained speed rapidly and eight cars passed the switch safely, the ninth splitting the switch and half of the car taking a crossover to another track, thus striking steel and concrete supports.

CANADIAN RAIL HEAD SAILS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, has just left here on the Majestic, of the White Star Line, en route to Geneva, where he is to participate in the League of Nations transportation conference.

Ties of Good Will Between Nations to Be Binding

World Alliance for Friendship Through Churches Gets Down to Business

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Five hundred religious, social and educational leaders of 30 nations have gathered at Prague at the call of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches to strengthen the ties of good will between nations and to formulate educational policies for use among religious and social groups in Europe and the United States and the Far East that will emphasize the futility of war and the lasting benefits of peace.

The international committee of the World Alliance convened in the Parliament House of the capital city of the Czech Republic and listened to a report on the excessive emphasis laid on nationalism in history textbooks prepared by a committee representing 17 nations. The struggle against nationalist propaganda that reflected on other nations had been one of the chief planks of the platform of the world inter-church movement.

Eliminate False Statements

The World Alliance, according to a statement of the general secretary, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, New York, aims first to achieve uniform methods of dealing with the obvious injustices done to the various peoples and races in textbook materials; second, to eliminate from the textbooks all the statements about other nations, proved to be false; third, to avoid a double standard of moral judgment between one people and another; and finally to encourage the study of the history of other countries from a sympathetic viewpoint, especially in regard to their political and cultural development.

The international committee is also considering the problems of disarmament, especially in view of the new international situation created by the signing of the Kellogg treaty. Many delegates attending the gathering were emphatic in their insistence that the time had come to drastically reduce military establishments. As one prominent delegate put it, "From now on the militarist is on the defensive."

Co-ordination of Forces

"Heretofore with war recognized as a legitimate instrument of policy, the peacemaker had been obliged to explain the logic of his position, but now that process was to be reversed."

Still another paper is now being considered by the international committee which has to do with the possible co-ordination of the educational and moral forces making for peace and understanding among the nations.

M. Jezequel, Paris, announced that an international committee had been constituted for the integration of all organizations whose main or partial object was to insure peace by law. This international committee will recommend to adhering organizations to study problems of international importance and thus create through the press and by other means the popular education of the international viewpoint and to support arbitral and disarmament policies.

Co-ordinating Peace Forces

M. Jezequel presented the World Alliance with a communication from the international committee on the co-ordination of the peace forces which declared that "the peoples of the world are seeing squandered on ruinous military preparations resources which ought to be used for the economic restoration of the world. At a time when production ought to be increased to the maximum, millions of youth are being isolated in barracks and camps. Excessive customs duties are levied which go to a large extent to covering the cost of the preparation for war. A voice needs to arise summoning those who have the power to act and put an end to fruitless discussions and proceed to act on the reduction of armaments." The World Alliance at this Prague meeting will seek to raise such a voice.

BOSTON CLOTHING MERGER

The Continental men's clothing store in Boston will take over the store of Browning, King & Co. at 407 Washington Street within a few days and will move from its present location at Washington and Franklin Streets to occupy that building, according to a statement from the Wm. Filene's Sons Company, which controls the Continental. The company also will continue to operate its store at Washington and Boylston Streets and will absorb the Murray-Breckley men's clothes shop now at 388 Washington Street.

Women Arranging Rally in Support of Dry Candidates

Indorsement Given Mr. Hull for Lieutenant-Governor for Aid to Prohibition

A New England rally for the nomination and election of dry candidates in State primaries and elections will be held in Boston on Friday, Sept. 14, it was announced by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly at a meeting of women dry workers in Boston.

The 50 women in this group signed a statement of commendation for John C. Hull, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and a candidate for Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. While not claiming that he is drier than all the seven other candidates for the office, the statement says:

"We believe that he, by his unique experience is especially fitted to serve in this position. We would call especial attention to his continuous helpfulness in the prohibition cause. We commend his recent statement that he is personally, privately, publicly, and politically dry."

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League recently announced that it supports all dry candidates but not any particular one in the State primary. Significance is attached to the contest for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor by the fact that this officer, in Massachusetts political practice, usually becomes the party's next nominee for Governor. The women declared their statement was made because they expected Mr. Hull would be made the target of attacks by foes of the dry cause.

They also voted to urge a negative vote on the commercial Sunday sports bill which will be on the initiative and referendum ballot.

ARCHERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rye, N. Y.

A SULKY, ivory-eyed sky greeted the contestants in national tournament of the American Archery Association at the Westchester-Biltmore Club Friday morning, and shooting began an hour earlier than usual in order to make up the rounds lost through rain Thursday and Wednesday by omitting the team shoot as a separate event. The entire program was finished by 6 o'clock, and the meeting ended with the annual dinner and award of prizes Friday evening.

The day was full of interesting incidents. Among the men the two or three leaders were close enough together to leave the championship in doubt almost to the end, and among the women the friendly duel between Mrs. Ray Hodgson of San Pedro, Calif., and Mrs. G. A. Smith of New York was full of excitement. The final score which made William Palmer of Philadelphia the men's champion and Mrs. Hodgson the women's, was greeted with generous congratulations.

Fine Comeback

Palmer is a former champion, and has been for a long time a dangerous antagonist. His comeback was a fine exhibition of sportsmanship and stamina and deserved all the applause it received.

Mrs. Hodgson is the sister of Stanley Spencer of California who won the national championship two years ago from Dr. Paul W. Crouch in the Philadelphia tournament, only to surrender it again to Dr. Crouch at Soldiers Field, Boston, last year.

Mrs. G. A. Smith, who was Mrs Hodgson's nearest competitor, has come to the front with remarkable rapidity. To attain the position of runner-up in a national tournament after only 10 months of shooting, shows aptitude, application and good coaching.

The day was marked by other events no less interesting and even more spectacular. Dr. E. K. Baker, of Ventura, Calif., who was looked upon as a possible, even a probable winner of the championship, fell but little short of it, and won second place. Then in the second American round he paced six succesive golds, that is, six gold at one end in the gold, thereby making the possible, a thing that has never before been done in a national tournament, and winning the Will H. Thompson medal for most golds at any one end.

A little later it appeared as if Baker's remarkable performance might be tied by W. J. Peck of Peoria, Ill., but his end proved to be five gold and a red.

Wins Duff Arrow

C. J. Speidel of Rochester, N. Y., shooting in his first national tournament, won the second American with the remarkably fine novice score of 611 and thereby won the Duff arrow.

The closed shoot, one of the prettiest events of the whole tournament to watch, brought out some wonderfully accurate shooting, especially by the women, many of whose arrows found the gold even at the distance, 120 yards. One young girl had four golds, a seven and five at one end. The event was won by Mrs. J. S. Stevenson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The men's clout shoot was won by Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Boston. The complete scores have not yet been tabulated, but those made in the double York are as follows:

A. L. Brush, Coscob, Conn.	223	1029	1252
W. H. Palmer, Wayne, Pa.	219	1021	1240
E. K. Roberts, Ventura, Calif.	216	992	1208
A. W. Lambert, St. Louis, Mo.	210	962	1172
R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	204	906	1110
Paul W. Crouch, Boston	209	889	1088
C. H. Styles, Los Gatos, Calif.	198	878	1076
S. Robertson, Greensboro, N.C.	176	858	1034
C. G. Thompson, Canandaigua	178	856	1034
Caleb Hyatt, Scarsdale, N. Y.	194	819	1004
A. W. Dick, Worcester, Mass.	178	768	946
J. S. Ililes, Pittsburgh, Pa.	174	768	942
C. J. Speidel, Rochester, N. Y.	175	755	930
D. F. Fulton, Greenwich, Conn.	165	689	854
J. Keith, Greenwich, Conn.	162	684	846
J. S. Van Orden, Spring Valley.	154	678	833
J. Neild, Greenfield, Mass.	147	629	776
W. J. Peck, Peoria, Ill.	155	611	766
G. A. Man, Scarsdale, N. Y.	146	618	764
J. W. Geisler, Greensboro, N.C.	156	606	762
W. C. White, Scarsdale, N. Y.	145	591	736
T. Crowell, Avondale, Pa.	151	571	722
G. A. Clark, Waltham, Mass.	135	551	687
G. L. Nichols, Greensboro, N.C.	132	552	684
L. G. Chanlin, Rockville Ctr. NY	138	538	676
G. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	124	550	664
N. C. Owen, Scarsdale	133	509	642
G. A. Smith, New York, N. Y.	123	517	640
H. J. Bean, Boston, Mass.	135	495	630
H. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	132	494	626
J. P. Eagan, Waterville, Me.	118	484	602
L. C. Smith, Newton Ctr, Mass.	114	484	598
C. R. Johnston, Jenkinton, Pa.	119	473	592
V. A. Sisler, Washington D. C.	110	476	586
J. S. Stevenson, Mt. Vernon	109	463	572
T. Merriman, New York, N. Y.	108	462	570
E. D. McLean Binghamton, N. Y.	106	458	564
H. L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.	102	426	528
R. D. Douglas, Greensboro, N. C.	92	370	462
M. Merriman, New York, N. Y.	98	348	446
R. J. Guyer, Storrs, Conn.	93	337	430
W. H. Willmer, Washington	86	336	422
D. Magee, Toronto, Ont.	92	324	416
W. O. Robinson, Washington	82	286	368
J. T. Janson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	80	286	366
H. Bishop, Valparaiso, Ind.	68	288	356
G. P. Haynes, New York, N. Y.	71	985	356
Moffitt	6	272	338
J. B. Girbbell, Philadelphia	28	258	316
C. Brownell Moodus, Conn.	60	216	276
H. Hill, Miami, Fla.	56	206	262
J. M. Roberts, Pittsburgh, Pa.	49	185	234
H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth, N. J.	45	187	232
C. B. Renbow, Greensboro, NC	31	137	168
L. D. Panborn, Chicago, Ill.	40	126	166
Cumminex	19	67	86
A. Hutchinson, Casper, Wyo.	16	66	82

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

PARIS FRANCE

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CHURCHES RAISE VOICE IN THANKS FOR PEACE PACT

Authorities Unite in Special Service in Great Britain and Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Millions of Anglicans, Nonconformists and Roman Catholics throughout England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales have been invited by their church authorities to unite tomorrow or Monday in special services of thanksgiving for the signing of the Kellogg pact renouncing war. Arrangements vary in the different denominations, but it is expected that in most cases reference will be made from the pulpit regarding the significance of the event and special prayers and hymns will be added to the services.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in a letter circulated in all dioceses, sent a summons to Anglican bodies for a "special day of thanksgiving and prayer," adding: "The arrangements must needs vary widely according to the circumstances and possibilities of the different parishes, and in many places diocesan directions probably will be given. The occasion is a great one in the contemporary history of the world."

Gratitude Expressed

The Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster will have a service on Monday. The National Council of Free Churches, comprising the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists, sent a circular letter to all churches in their denominations expressing "gratitude to His Majesty's Government for uniting with the governments of other states in signing the multilateral peace pact. We are devoutly thankful to God," the letter continued, "who has guided the counsels of nations to this happy issue. We trust those for whom we speak will not take it as justification of any slackening of their efforts to secure peace in the world but will, in a union of all forces which makes for international friendship, consecrate themselves afresh to the cause and win for this great ideal such support of public opinion and popular good will throughout the world as to establish its realization on an enduring foundation.

"May we further appeal to all free churches to observe Sunday, Aug. 26, as Peace Pact Sunday, when sermons could be preached on this historic event, and congregations be asked to pray that the blessing of Almighty God rest upon this epoch-making agreement."

It is understood that the majority of the free churches will do as requested, though some will be obliged to postpone their thanksgiving till the following Sunday. Some churches in Ireland will observe the first Sunday in September.

Will Inspire Nations

Lord Cushendun, who will sign the document at the historic Paris ceremony in place of Sir Austen Chamberlain, in praising the Archbishop's suggestion on behalf of the British Foreign Office, said: "As the minister entrusted with this duty I have seen with profound satisfaction that by the direction of Your Grace and the Archbishop of York signature to the treaty is to be made the subject of prayer and thanksgiving in the churches throughout the country. The treaty, as the American Secretary of State has wisely warned us, may not immediately and finally banish all war from the earth, but it will be the most impressive declaration ever made by mankind of a determination to preserve peace, and it will inspire the nations with a confident hope such as they have never had till now of deliverance at last from the sickening abomination of war.

"There can surely then be no presumption in believing that without divine sanction and guidance such consummation could ever have been achieved and, therefore, it seems entirely fitting that this memorable event should be associated with the public worship of a national church in the manner enjoined by your grace."

Frank B. Kellogg Regarded by Parisians as Central Figure in the Ceremony

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The plenipotentiaries who will sign the peace pact continue to arrive. Dr. Beneš, Cechoslovakia; Sir James Parr, New Zealand, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Germany, are among those who have reached Paris or are expected immediately. William T. Cosgrave, Ireland, is also on his way, and with him Frank B. Kellogg will pay a visit to Ireland. There is a bustle of preparation and considerable diplomatic excitement.

Mr. Kellogg had a conversation with Aristide Briand and is meeting Raymond Poincaré at dinner. The movements of this and that statesman are duly observed and despite all disclaimers speculation runs rife as to whether this and that delicate issue of international affairs has been touched upon. It is this aspect of the Paris meeting which has provoked many ingenious fancies, but it may be taken finally that while men in high office cannot come into contact without, to employ a colloquial expression, talking shop, without exchanging views on the various topics uppermost in their thoughts, without indeed taking the occasion to insinuate suitable propaganda, nevertheless these contacts are chiefly interesting and important on their purely human side.

Bearer of Peace Promise

Americans will be gratified to learn that attention is largely concentrated on Mr. Kellogg. He is regarded as the central figure in the coming ceremony. Though he is trying to remain as private as possible, Parisians are not to be denied in their efforts to do honor to the man who is carrying a fresh promise of peace to war-scarred Europe. It is explained that there would have been even a larger crowd at the station had he not arrived long before schedule time. He also slipped out of the station by a side exit. These precautions did not suffice to prevent Parisians manifesting their enthusiasm. Encomiums are heaped upon him by everybody except the extremists. The city is gay with flags, and it is to be officially decorated with bunting and illuminated on Monday.

Of all that might be written concerning this event, the most notable fact is the announcement that immediately following the signature by the 15 powers, all other nations will receive invitations to adhere to the treaty. Therefore it is the universality which France strongly advocated should be assured, for it is difficult to foresee that any of the 47 nations with which America has diplomatic relations can stand outside.

Russia to Be Asked

Even Russia will be given the opportunity to accept the pact. France has recognized Russia and will therefore presumably act as an intermediary for Russia. After next week the scene shifts back to Washington, where the pact will be deposited and to which applications for adherence should be addressed.

Paris has played a vital part but it is no exaggeration to assert that henceforward Washington becomes the headquarters of the world's peace department. A noteworthy statement is made by Paul Claudel, Ambassador to Washington, in L'Oeuvre Nouvelle. He refutes that suggestion that the pact is not a practicable thing Solemn affirmations cannot be ignored. The nations admit that war is completely bad, morally culpable, practically ruinous and carrying a terrible responsibility to the country which provokes it. It is as absurd and superannuated as duelling.

Secondly, there cannot be today purely national wars. They must carry international consequences, causing losses to third parties. Among third parties, the United States is in the first rank. American interests are so extended that war in any corner of the world will affect them. Thus third parties are directly interested in preventing wars and giving assurances to that effect.

Talks to Correspondents

Paris got its first real impression of Mr. Kellogg through his conference with the French and other newspaper correspondents. Speaking to those who crowded around him in the hall of Myron T. Herrick's residence, Mr. Kellogg expressed his appreciation of the warm reception Paris had given him. "I am here to sign the treaty which I hope will be a step forward toward universal peace. The grand conception of M. Briand led to his treaty and the United States is under great obligations to him and to the other nations which have joined this anti-war movement. I wish I could give you news worthy of the first page," he concluded, "but all my treaty views have been previously expressed in notes to the treaty powers."

Although Mr. Kellogg informed Mr. Herrick on his arrival that he would do no work during his stay except to sign the treaty, he has been besieged by callers of all kinds, plus various social engagements, the most important of these being a visit to Viscount Unchida on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Kellogg, accompanied by Mr. Herrick, laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

ARICA-LAPAZ RAILWAY

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Bolivian Government has signed a contract with a group of Bolivians for the operation of the Arica-Lapaz Railway, according to reports reaching here today from Arica.

Vital Changes in Industrial Plan Analyzed

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission, a semijudicial body, designed to hear and decide complaints of unreasonable trade practices.

New Laws Begin to Be Felt

It was not until 1925, however, that the real purport of the new laws began to percolate the consciousness of American business. In that year the Supreme Court handed down decisions tending to define what the trade association might do. It granted to the association the power to collect and distribute trade statistics. In other words a beginning was made whereby it becomes possible for industries to obtain the facts upon which to base their actions. And at the same time the commission revised its rules of practice whereby complaints against competitors would not be used as a means of "blackmail."

As important as these steps were, they did not effect a remedy of business depressions nor have they made it possible for industries acting in concert to protect themselves from depressions.

The American Bar Association has taken the stand that "the present need is an affirmative Sherman Law; one which will bring business into contact with a branch of the Government authorized to co-operate against the solution of business problems." The suggestion is not new despite the fact it was repeated again at the annual convention in Seattle last July. President Roosevelt in his annual message in 1905 recommended somewhat the same thing. He said:

"It has been our misfortune that the only laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive, rather than of an affirmative kind, and, still more, they have in the past sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed."

Affirmative statutes have been drafted in the case of the Capper-Volstead Law, and in the Packers and Stockyards Act. The Bar Association has pointed out that these laws bring business into helpful, hopeful, forward-looking contact with the Government through administrative channels that have nothing to do with the enforcement of the law in criminal cases.

Anti-Trust Laws Outgrown

Something of the same kind must be done for business in general and such a statute will ultimately supplement if not supersede the present anti-trust statutes. Not alone is the American Bar Association contending for this, but similar recommendations—although it is true they have been made for different reasons—have been advanced by numerous other persons and agencies.

At the present time there are a number of bodies busily engaged in studying the trend of business, and interested in its more careful regulation that booms and depressions can be avoided.

Among the first is the Federal Reserve System which through its 12 banks and its Federal Reserve Board, attempts to keep itself informed of the industrial trends, business needs and credit demands. Economic statistics and reports are gathered by the various factors in this system currently and they are used as a guide in the fixing of discount rates and for guidance in the open market operations of the 12 banks.

The Department of Agriculture has developed—and is still developing—a market reporting system that cannot be equalled by any private agency in the country. Markets for agricultural products throughout the United States are telegraphed daily to central stations and distributed to all who have need of them. And by encouraging the organizing of co-operative selling agencies the department has been busily engaged in the promotion of a more orderly disposal of the product of the farms.

The Department of Commerce has not been allowed to go so far in general business matters as the Department of Agriculture has in the case of crops, yet a notable start has been made. Since 1925 the current statistical reports on industrial production have been especially accurate and fresh. True it has been possible to distribute only such production figures as in the gathering of which industries have shown a willingness to co-operate. The department has no mandatory power and to that extent has been limited in informing the public of the trend in all lines of business endeavor.

Branches Into Distribution

Within the past year or so a more ambitious program has been outlined by the Department of Commerce in the measuring of strictly domestic business. At the instigation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, backed by the influential advertising agencies, the department started to gather statistics on distribution. Not before last year was it known how much at wholesale or at retail was consumed in the leading American cities.

The first distribution statistics gathered by the department have attempted to measure just that. Furthermore, the experiment proved so successful that Congress has authorized an extension of the censuses of distribution, and the work is to be expended during the next year.

Only inadequate data is available upon industrial credit, commercial loans, consumption demand, etc., which must not alone be gathered but also interpreted if industrial output is to be planned to meet with the requirements of the markets. And certainly until market needs are known, it will be impossible to regulate industrial output by any reasonable formula. A revision of the anti-trust laws, or at least a serious reconsideration of those laws, would certainly bring to light the needs along this line and be productive of an improved statute.

The Department of Labor is intimately concerned in the program as any co-ordination of agencies for the regulation of industrial output would certainly affect that department. This department is engaged in the gathering of current statistics on employment, wages and cost of living; it is in possession of some rather important data that could be used to advantage in the planning of industrial output.

Think Co-ordination the Answer

The facts encourage the conviction that the problem is more one of co-ordinating the data in the possession of the Government than it is for the gathering of new facts. Business will be better regulated when it is given a means of using the present services of the Government. It will then be better able to regulate output in conformity with market demand thereby eliminating the violent swings in the business cycle.

The recommendations of the American Bar Association therefore are a clarion call around which all those can rally who have a sincere desire to organize American business along better lines, and to eliminate the wastes not alone in production but the much larger wastes in consumption.

Demand is natural. It is fanned into expression by advertising. We have believed largely that it could be satiated by production. That has been, it is felt, a fallacy, for this demand cannot be filled unless consumers are provided with the funds to purchase. Orderly production means production to fill existing demand i.e., to supply only that volume of goods as consumers have money to buy. Controlled production is possible only under a system of controlled consumption. A co-ordination of the two—production and consumption—might be possible under a carefully directed plan.

During the World War, under the system established by the War Industries Board, it was thought that some such plan had been approached. Ever since there has been an agitation for the application of that system of peace-time practices. Some such plan, it is felt, could be followed without interfering with competition, without nullifying the salutory effects of individual initiative and individual rewards.

We may be a long way from such a radical solution of the problem, yet during the past 10 years considerable progress has been made without the establishing of a direct council under government sanction. Still the desire for further improvement persists. If we have, as claimed, found a way to reduce the violence of the business cycle, we might yet find a way to eliminate the cycle entirely.

BOARD REJECTS PRESS PROPOSAL ON SHORT WAVES

Apprehensive of Power of News Corporation Controlling Allotment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A plan for distribution of the 20 short wave transatlantic radio channels allotted to the newspapers of the United States, proposed by a committee of American publishers, has not met the approval of the Federal Radio Commission. The newspapers will be allowed a month in which to revise their plan, the commission announced.

The publishers' committee proposed the formation of the American News Traffic Corporation, which would apportion wavelengths to member newspapers. All press associations and newspapers desiring to use the air channels might become members by buying stock in the corporation, according to the plan.

The commission's intention had been, Ira E. Robinson, chairman, told newspaper representatives, to have news sent through one central station making it available to all newspapers rather than to a few which could set up their own transmitters.

Representatives of the press pointed out that only a few American newspapers have extensive foreign service and that duplication of news sent would not be acceptable to any of them.

More than one version of European news stories must come into the country, Frank Mason, president and general manager of the International News Service, declared.

Explaining that each member would build his own station, but that the corporation would have to exercise authority "to keep its house in order," Dwight P. Green, Chicago attorney, said that the corporation would function in a responsible way, and that he wanted to "dispel the thought that we are going to take 20 wave lengths and run them without your approval."

Judge Robinson declared that the opinion of the commission in granting licenses to the press was that they would be used in handling traffic "for anybody and everybody." The plan presented would make the new corporation "a sort of subfederal radio commission and take the authority of granting licenses within itself," he said. Pointing out that there is a desired public service in the project he urged the committee to come back "with the determination of a public utilities concern to handle press dispatches without partisanship."

The three press associations interested in the project are the Consolidated Press Association, United Press Associations and International News Service. The newspapers include The Times, Herald Tribune and World of New York, The Christian Science Monitor, the Chicago Tribune, Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Hearst newspapers, the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Chronicle.

The commission has announced its decision to revoke the license of Station WJNA, Joliet, Ill., to reduce the power of Station WCRW, Chicago, from 500 watts to 100 watts, and to renew the licenses of Stations WLBC, Muncie, Ind., and WJBL, Decatur, Ill.

Licenses of all radio stations of the United States except those on probation have been extended for a period of 30 days while the Federal Radio Commission works out its reallocation plan.

At the same time that the commission announced the extension of existing licenses it made public its decisions in the cases of 16 stations ordered off the air in May, but which appeared before the commission in July to show why they should continue to operate.

Two station decisions were adverse to the applicants, Maurice Mayer, Waukegan, Ill., operating Station WPEP, and the Technical Radio Laboratory, Midland Park, N. J., and the licenses of these stations will be revoked Sept. 1. The records of the commission show that Station WPEP actually went off the air last May, following a judgment for unpaid salaries.

The power of two stations, WEDC, Chicago, Ill., and WKBQ was reduced, the former from 500 to 100 watts and the latter from 500 to 250 watts.

Applications were approved for the renewal of the licenses of the following stations which the commission is convinced "can continue to operate without causing undue interference, if properly managed by their operator": Stations WKBI, Chicago; WBMS, Union City, N. J.; WWRL, Woodside, N. Y.; WIBS, Elizabeth, N. J.; WSGH-WSDA, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WGCP, Newark, N. J.; WFJC, Akron, O.; WJBK, Ypsilanti, Mich.; WQBZ, Weirton, W. Va.; WJAY, Cleveland, O.; WIAL, Philadelphia, Pa., and WDZ, Tuskaloosa, Ills.

The application of the International Quotations Company of New York, for a transatlantic short-wave license to transmit stock quotations to Europe has been denied by the commission.

Proposed Rates on Cars Unchanged

Massachusetts Commissioner Silent in Face of Critics of Increase

Though both Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, and Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, have conferred with him to advise against the proposed increase in compulsory automobile insurance rates, Wesley E. Monk, state insurance commissioner, has given no indication that the schedule will be materially different from the tentative one he recently announced.

Mr. Allen proposed that the rates schedule which has been in effect during 1927 and 1928 be continued another year. Anticipating that a large number of the pending claims may be proved fraudulent, he argued that further data should be awaited before making a change.

Mr. Fuller declared his belief that the commissioner would be justified in writing off 25 per cent of the approximately $6,000,000 of estimated losses for which claims are pending, in fixing the amount to be raised by the new rates.

Motion Picture City Celebrates 25 Years' Growth

Old Settlers in Hollywood Hold Picnic—Pioneer Tells How Place Was Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Twenty-five years of progress in the world's motion picture center were commemorated here when approximately 900 early residents and pioneers gathered at Plummer Park for the annual old settlers' picnic.

Following a parade, Eugene Plummer, a resident of Hollywood since 1868, mounted on horseback and garbed in picturesque Spanish attire, led the procession to the park, which is a small portion of what was once his extensive hillside holdings.

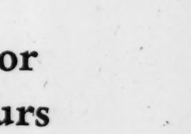
John Day, pioneer, told of the naming of the city when he was an employee on the Wilcox ranch that occupied the present city site. He said:

"I planted two holly trees right at Cahuenga Pass. So Mrs. Ida Wilcox Beveridge, who owned 160 acres there, decided to call the place Hollywood. The trees died, but as for the city—well, just look at it!"

Sanford Rich, who took office in 1903 as Hollywood's first Mayor, attended, as did Carrie Jacobs Bond, a composer. She claims 21 years of residence in Hollywood. Miss Ann Sullivan, first American child born in Hollywood, was a visitor.

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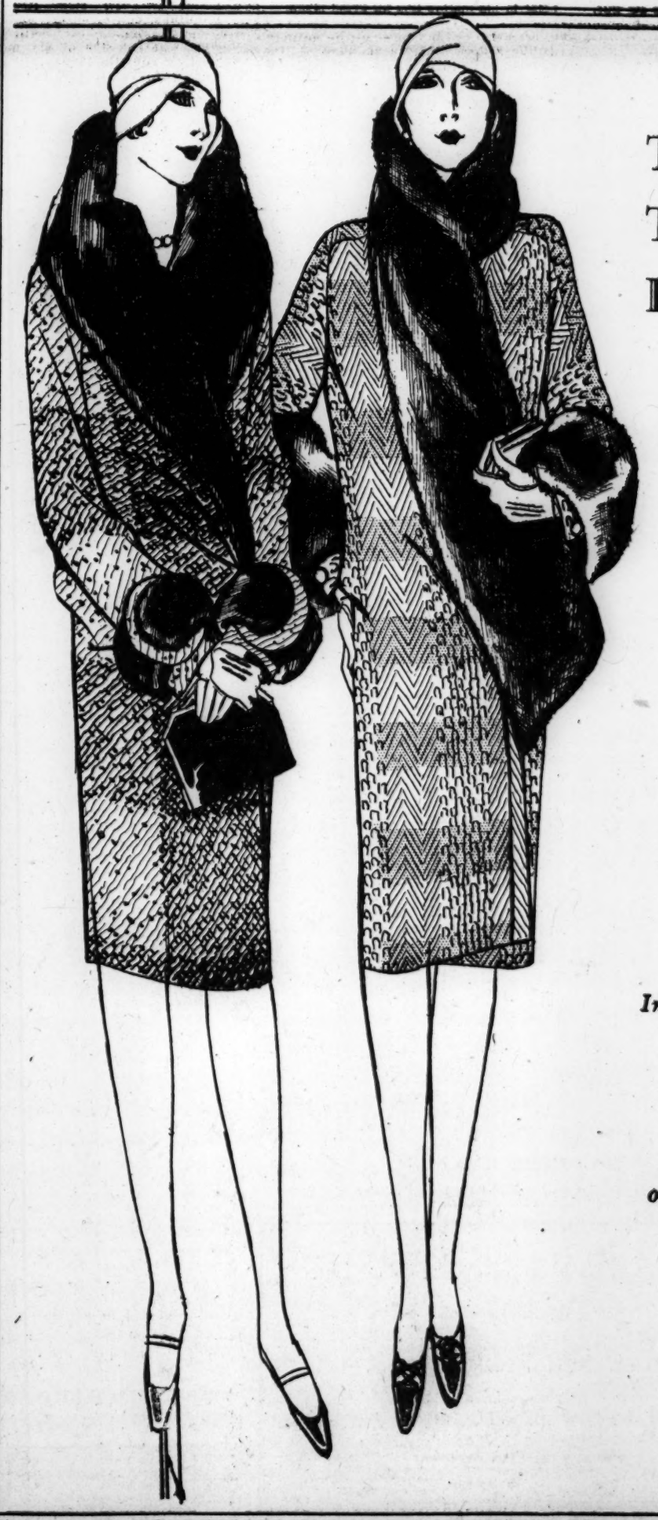
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Abbey and the Palace

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

MUSICAL memories grow more precious as the places associated with them gradually disappear. The older London concert halls are practically all gone; yet the memory of them kindles anew recollections of great music and illustrious musicians heard during the later Victorian period. The story of St. James's Hall, fascinating as it always must be, has been pretty well exhausted of late; while few can recall aught beyond the bare historic facts that the Philharmonic Society used to meet at the Hanover Square Rooms; that the Sacred Harmonic Society once foregathered at Exeter Hall (now the Strand Palace Hotel); that John Hullah conducted his concerts at a building near Long Acre called St. Martin's Hall, which was destroyed so long ago as 1860. But there have been other "locales," more recently in occupation for high musical purposes, whereof happily some still remain standing to bring to sight as well as mind treasured souvenirs of the past.

Leaving opera out of consideration—and Covent Garden in one shape or another we have always with us—there are two places of this kind uppermost at the present moment in the writer's thought, viz., Westminster Abbey and the Crystal Palace, from both of which, one is sorry to say, the musical glory has in a great measure departed. In the case of the Abbey, of course, no reference is here made to the services; they remain upon their former level, if, indeed, the singing has not recently attained in some respects a higher standard than ever.

Choruses in the Abbey

What are missed nowadays are the choral performances in the Nave that were occasionally contributed from outside sources during the régime of that active organist, Sir Frederick Bridge. No nobler auditorium exists for listening to an oratorio or a sacred choral work of any description; and the curious part of it is that one forgets, amid the sheer enjoyment of listening, to pick out faults or criticize performers. For example, the first time the Royal Society of Musicians gave its annual festival in Westminster Abbey (replacing the long-customary "Messiah" at St. James's Hall) was on a December night a fortnight before Christmas, 1886, when, as it happened, the rendering of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" under Dr. Bridge was, for lack of sufficient rehearsal, anything but perfect. Yet one critic at least described it as a "delightful experience."

Unfortunately the experiment did not prove profitable enough to encourage either repetition or imitation on a wide scale. The Royal Society of Musicians returned in the following year to St. James's Hall. Still, now and then we heard in the Abbey a moving choral performance, good enough to compare for grandeur of effect with the annual one of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" at St. Paul's Cathedral. Then, too, came the series of memorial services to which the combined ingenuity of Dean Bradley and Sir Frederick Bridge imparted a degree of rare solemnity and musical interest unequalled at the Abbey either previously or since.

The Coronation Music

Music of another kind, and on a still bigger scale, is heard in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation of the Sovereign. The floor space then has to be entirely reserved for the ceremonial and its immediate participants, the dignitaries and nobles of the nation. The orchestra and its conductor are accommodated over the screen; while an enlarged choir occupies part of the side gallery known as the triforium.

It was as an humble tenor among this select body of singers that the present writer had the good fortune 17 years ago to raise his voice at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and again did splendid work, alike as to choice of the music and the manner of its rendering under his vigorous baton. Among the chiefest joys were the rehearsals in the neighbouring Church House (where we could best realize what distinguished vocalists were included among the ranks of this truly regal choir) and the reappearance, as soloist in one of the anthems, of the great English tenor, Edward Lloyd, who emerged from his retirement with voice as fresh and beautiful as it had ever been.

By the way, in connection with the second anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord," Sir Frederick Bridge has told a good story in his book "A Westminster Pilgrim." "The anthem had been composed by Sir Hubert Parry, who was sitting beside Sir Henry Irving in the Nave. They watched the great procession . . . and Sir Henry was very full of conversation till the time for the processions of the King and Queen, whose progress from the West Door took place to the accompaniment of Parry's new composition. At the conclusion of this Sir Henry said, 'Well, I don't think much of the music so far!' Having only the service paper before him, and not the score, he certainly did not know that the anthem was Parry's—'and,' said Sir Hubert, 'I did not enlighten him.'"

The Crystal Palace

Looking across the Thames from the Abbey Towers one can descry, glistening in the sunlight on the northern ridge of the Surrey Hills, the huge glass conservatory known as the Crystal Palace. Here, likewise, music has a history that has halted of late in its onward march. There is another point in common between these ancient and modern edifices—their association with the name and genius of George Frederic Handel. The first Commemoration Festival, in honor of the centenary of the composer's birth, was held in Westminster Abbey in 1784, and was followed at short intervals by four similar gatherings.

Then, but not until 1857, began the long series of Handel Festivals in the form that we know them—held in the gigantic Center Transept of the Crystal Palace. There, upon an orchestra that will hold 4000 performers, facing an auditorium capable of accommodating 25,000 persons, takes place the unique triennial gathering whereof, in spite of its deterioration, the metropolis is still pardonably proud. But, sad to relate, it is all that now endures of the activity and energy—exercised daily, weekly, yearly, for the best part of half a century, under the "ægis" of the late Sir August Manns—which made the Crystal Palace one of the most important musical centers in the whole country.

The Handel Festivals

There, in the early seventies, at an unpretending week-day concert, given by the "company's own reduced permanent band" and not the enlarged Saturday orchestra, I heard my first Beethoven Symphony—the "Pastoral." There, in 1874, I sat perched in the lofty press gallery, listening with all the pride of a budding critic to my first Handel Festival, with a "cast" of singers that included celebrities of the period such as Tietjens, Lemmens-Sherrington, Patsy, Trebelli, Sims Reeves, Edward Lloyd, Vernon Rigby, Santley and Foli. That would be a hard combination to equal today.

But one must not dwell upon the festivals, for they still "carry on" after a fashion; nor upon the operatic and dramatic performances that were given in the ugly barn dignified by the name of "The theater"; nor the "School of Music" that drew students to Sydenham from all parts long before the Royal College or the Guildhall School were dreamed of. The true kernel of the Crystal Company while it laid the chief foundations of whatever musical fame or credit modern England possesses, was the annual series of Saturday concerts that went on from October to April in the adjoining "barn" yclept "The Concert Room."

The Saturday Concerts

What an education they were, these weekly symphony concerts! August Manns, a fine conductor and an eclectic if ever there was one, would give us every species of great music he could lay hands upon. After that his first thought was to exploit by bringing into the limelight youthful and unknown British composers—among them Arthur Sullivan, Villiers Stanford, Edward German and Hamish MacCunn. His loyal friend and colleague from the start was Sir George Grove, whose splendid analytical program notes instructed and delighted a world of new readers years before the famous "Dictionary" became the nucleus of every musical library in English.

A copy of the catalogue of works performed at the Crystal Palace concerts is now rather rare and difficult to obtain. The one before me covers the period from October, 1855, to May, 1895, and was among the last issued. This amazing compilation took in the whole 39 seasons, and listed no fewer than 1550 compositions, 195 of these being works of symphonic form and dimensions, nearly 1200 shorter instrumental pieces, and nearly 200 oratorios, cantatas, masses and other choral works. But alas, the deserted concert room echoes to such sounds no more! When he laid down his baton for the last time, August Manns might truly have exclaimed with Hamlet, "The rest is silence."

A Daniel Jazz

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE sharpest-pointed and most stimulating musical criticism is not by any means always that which finds its way into print. Perhaps more often it is voiced in the restaurant when musicians foregather after a performance, while the professional critic on the daily press races the hands of the office clock, compelled to produce an opinion, like a rabbit out of an empty hat, whether he has one or not.

The most interesting oral criticism ever heard by the present writer was at a small luncheon party in New York, many years ago now, when Toscanini and Kreisler engaged in a discussion which wandered among the masterpieces of all periods of musical art, and in which each artist candidly confessed his admirations and prejudices. It need not be said that in music every interpreter is in the truest and best sense a critic of that which he interprets, and it was an unusual privilege to hear two of the greatest interpreters of their time expressing for once their musical convictions in words.

The difference in these methods of pronouncing judgment on a work—the criticism of interpretation and that of translating musical experience in speech or the written word—may be seen by comparing Kreisler's playing of, say, Vieuxtemps' Second Violin Concerto in F sharp minor, with the language any competent critic, in any country, would use in describing this bequest of one who has been called the Meyerbeer among composers for the violin. Both might be right, of course, for their values would be different.

Style and Substance

Even the simplest tune defies literary description or satisfying analysis, and the more interesting written musical criticism is to the general reader, the more likely it becomes that this interest is literary rather than musical. A critic may, and sometimes does, combine sound musical scholarship with a literary style as dull as ditch water. Hence the most popular critics are generally masters of the style which Shaw once described as the art of effective statement. While disagreeing with what they say, the musician may read them with pleasure.

In reading Mr. W. J. Turner's "Musical Meanderings" (London: Methuen, 6s. net; New York: Dutton, $2.50), one could not disagree with the author nearly so often as obviously he meant one to. A distinguished poet, he brings to music an intuitive insight that is none the worse for being quickened by another art—both musicians and critics sometimes give the impression that music is an entirely isolated phenomenon, related to nothing on earth. One likes him best when he is taking well-aimed shies at that mythical but useful person, Aunt Sally, and when, as in the article on Berlioz—"A Musical Cataclysm"—he illustrates his criticism with literary parallels. One forgives the astonishing sentence, "Now Berlioz has magic, Bach has none" (four bars, the last, of the Chorale-Prelude "Von Gott will ich nich lassen" are enough to refute this later allegation) when the author compares the combination of flutes and trombones in the "Hostias" of the "Requiem" to Keats.

> Ghosts of melodious prophesyings rave
> Round every spot where trod Apollo's foot:
> Bronze clarions awake and faintly brult
> Where long ago a giant battle was,

and illustrates the "Sanctus" in the same work with Shakespeare's lines.

> Look how the floor of heaven
> Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:
> There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
> But in his motion like an angel sings.

Here is thrown a light unseen by the academic who keep their noses in the dust of music.

Charming Tributes

Mr. Turner is occasionally suspect of approaching music from the "outside" instead of tackling it, as the musical craftsman does, from within. But he often brings, as a poet should, charming tributes to her beauty, and one infinitely prefers his æsthetic outlook to that of the critic who after conscientiously applying a technical foot-rule to every part of a work of art, is convinced that he knows all about it. One may take leave of Mr. Turner with a witty passage from Mr. Basil Maine's studies of contemporary music critics which bear the odd and intriguing title, "Behold these Daniels" (London: H. & W. Brown. 5s.) Here Mr. Turner is posed as the "protesting element" in English musical criticism: "He regards the rest of us as custom officials, and to our continual embarrassment is for ever declaring his possessions with loud shouts and wild extravagant gestures. It is useless for us to tell him that we are quite willing to let his luggage go through without payment of duty if only he will be wise and pacific. He insists on opening his trunks and allowing us to discover the most questionable things, in the hope that we will tax him for lawlessness."

Mr. Maine—himself a Daniel—has enticed a dozen of his fellow Daniels into one cage, and instead of coming to judgment they are judged. The author is a delightful showman with a shrewd and amiable eye, and when he points out to us that Mr. H. C. Colles of the London Times always reveals a mentality entirely single—one might almost say, celibate"; that Mr. Edwin Evans "was a Stravinskyite long before Stravinsky appeared on the horizon," and reproduces for us half of one of Mr. Robin Legge's famous telephone conversations, we can share the pleasure of Mr. Maine's Daniels themselves, who, by the way, are also the lions of London criticism. Mr. Compton Mackenzie, in a brightly written preface, speaks of Mr. Maine's inveterate habit of "bobbing up." One hopes that he will soon bob up with another book.

Crux Criticorum

By L. A. SLOPER

CRITICIZING the critics is an ancient sport which has lost none of its popularity. Every music editor and every music critic has had ample experience of readers who assure him, on their own authority, that his opinion is wrong. There is said to be another section of the public which, so far from questioning the critic's judgment, actually waits to find its own opinion in its favorite journal. But the critic hears less of these faithful followers.

Pondering the antiquity of critic-baiting, we took down Benham's Quotations, not merely to find a headline for these cursory comments, but also to see whether any pity, through the ages, ever had been shown the despised umpire of the arts. Since his judges have been virtually all literary artists, it is perhaps not surprising to discover that the verdict, from the earliest times, has been almost unanimous against him. Disraeli merely summed it up when he said that critics are men who have failed.

Fortunately, few critics take their opinions too seriously. We have met some who regarded their reviews as statements of fact, but most of us are happy if our efforts are regarded as the expression of an honest personal opinion, based on a modicum of knowledge and experience. Certainly few professional writers on music achieve quite the self-confidence of a correspondent whose letter lies on our desk: "Our attention has been brought to the critical review of . . . which appeared in your valued paper . . . and we desire to register our disapproval of it. It was the privilege of the writer to witness two performances and, being qualified to pass upon the merits of such productions, desire to inform you that the undertaking was an artistic triumph."

One Indulgent Critic

Apparently the only indulgent comment on critics and criticism that Benham was able to discover was that of a critic. "The aim of criticism is to distinguish what is essential," wrote Arthur Symons. "It is the delight of a critic to praise; but praise is scarcely a part of his duty. . . . What we ask of him is that he should find out for us more than we can find out for ourselves."

But that is not all that is asked of music critics by artists and their managers, or even by readers of reviews. The artists and the managers naturally desire praise; though most of them, and especially those of experience, seldom complain if they don't receive it. The readers desire, nay, demand, that the critic's opinion shall accord with theirs. And if it doesn't, they are likely to quote Byron:

> A man must serve his time to every trade
> Save censure—critics all are ready made,

forgetting perhaps that when he wrote the lines he was smarting from some particularly vicious comments by Scotch Reviewers.

Let us strive not to become too much agitated over this issue. No good artist and no good work of art can suffer injury in the long run from adverse criticism. Nor can any amount of undiscriminating praise permanently place a mediocre work among the masterpieces. It is good to remember, too, that undeserved praise is no kindness; and that the most helpful criticism is that which tries honestly to point out both virtues and faults; "to spare the persons, but to publish the crimes."

"Long-Haired Iopas"

Time is the test, of criticism as of art. Happy the man whose critical opinions command respect after the passage of years. Chorley, for example, whose "Thirty Years' Musical Recollections" (Knopf) furnishes delightful and profitable reading 60 or 70 years later. Or Edward Prime-Stevenson, some of whose articles on music, written 20 to 30 years ago, have been privately reprinted for him at Florence in an edition limited to 133 copies, signed by the author. This volume of unusual interest is entitled "Long-Haired Iopas: Old Chapters from 25 Years of Music-Criticism." For the benefit of those of his readers whose classical education is rusty, the author explains at once that his title refers to Iopas, the court musician described in the "Æneid." "Do you remember where and how Iopas makes for us his first professional appearance? It happens in the colorful scene, richly oriental by inference, Queen Dido's smart state dinner, in honor of Æneas and the other Trojan naufragés . . . at a signal from majesty, 'Long-haired Iopas tunes his golden lyre,' to delight the company with that complicated vocal recital which is particularly described; being, in fact, a 'feature' of the evening—as managers say nowadays."

Mr. Prime-Stevenson has no vanities about his work, nor illusions about its probable reception in some quarters. He anticipates a question, "with a hint of rebuke," as to why a volume should be made dealing with musical works of the past—"New times, new music!" But, he points out, "the great fundamentals, and not few of the most interesting phases and suggestions in the fine arts, do not alter by time. Great general principles, numerous minor ones, pregnant items referring to taste and to criticism, never lose their values. By what appears, for the moment, obsolete, can come vitally useful directives. Hence, I hope that what I collect here may prove, at least in part, significant to the thoughtful in musical æsthetics."

"The Book of a Conservative"

Again: "Some readers will call this book 'the book of a conservative.' Perhaps of a liberal-conservative; but anyhow of a conservative. So far from denying that impeachment, I should be sorry if it did not apply emphatically. . . . Other readers will qualify what is between these covers as the book of an Italianist—including an insufficient enthusiasm for, say, Wagner. So be it! As regards more than one recent and great development of music as an art, I am quite willing to confess that my feeling accords with Dr. Johnson's remark about 'clean linen.'"

Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that Mr. Prime-Stevenson was unable a quarter of a century ago to see the beauties in Wagner. But he saw also his less inspired phases. Indeed, his views are strikingly in accord with what seems to be the consensus among musicians today. His is a critical appreciation of the "Ring." "Passages, however, long known by heart, such as the highest melody of the opening Rhine-scene, the Entrance of the Gods to Walhalla, much of the first act of 'Die Walküre,' including, of course, the superb final duet, Brünnhilde's ominous appearing to Siegmund, the Farewell of Wotan to Brünnhilde, Siegfried's Sword-forging and his Forest-Revery, Wotan counseling with Erda, the Awakening of Brünnhilde, at least three or four lofty incidents in 'Die Götterdämmerung' — all these, and some others, are of the veritable Wagnerian gold, bright as the Rhine-treasure. They have been heard a great many times. . . . But their spell is still undiminished, their majesty is as emotional to us as of old."

But "it is high time to call a halt to the indiscriminate adulation of Wagner as dramatist, Wagner as play-builder, Wagner as poet."

These quotations are perhaps typical of the style and content of the book, which contains considerations also of the music of Mozart, Verdi, Gounod, Massenet, Strauss and many other composers; and of an array of virtuosi. If there are some opinions—singularly few, surely—with which the reader of today would disagree, all of them are expressed forcefully and entertainingly. A book of profit and enjoyment.

'Hamlet' and 'Timon' at Stratford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

BEING eager to see the Festival Company play "Hamlet" and "Timon" at Stratford-on-Avon, before they take these and other plays to America, I paid a second visit to Shakespeare's town, and was well rewarded for my pains, even though the first-named production hardly came up to expectations. To hear those wonderful lines once more; to see again the world's noblest melodrama, must always be a delight. It seems a pity—though unavoidably so, as things stand at present—that Mr. Hayes must be asked to play Hamlet during the same weeks in which he appears as Richard III, Apemantus, and in five or six other more or less arduous parts, including, I believe, Shylock.

It is not surprising that the text often suffered in consequence, nor that insufficient rehearsal obscured some of Mr. Hayes' many qualifications for the rôle of Hamlet, including keen intellectual comprehension of its lines, clean and precise articulation, incisiveness and truth in the ironic passages, and a fine power of swift and passionate declamation. Most of the important acting scenes, and the soliloquies (especially "To be, or not to be?"—not, however, always quite "inward" enough) were satisfactorily done; yet the interpretation as a whole suffered much from lack of æsthetic balance, and from unsteady, faltering imaginative grip, which made the performance perilously uneven; while Mr. Hayes was, I thought, also technically wrong in a pronounced tendency to intone his lines, and even to carry those rhythmic intonations into the prose passages also; thereby annulling the useful contrast between speech and declamation, and robbing certain episodes of the human naturalness which is an integral part of Hamlet's compelling charm.

Miss Dorothy Massingham was adequate as the queen, and Mr. Wilfred Walter—perhaps reserving himself, just a little, for the morrow—got into his Claudius, nevertheless, quite the right quality of urbane and smiling villainy.

The next day's matinée, however, proved to be, as I expected it would, on a far higher plane of excellence. Mr. Hayes—often more at home in parts that touch upon the malignant—attacked the old misogynist, Apemantus, with a certainty and self-confidence not observable in his Hamlet, making thereby a perfect foil to Timon, in which character Mr. Wilfred Walter gave what I take to be the strongest performance of his career. Several of these neglected Shakespearean, or pseudo-Shakespearean plays, such as "Titus Andronicus," are much fuller than is generally supposed of large acting possibilities. Mr. Walter, conscious that Timon is one of these, seized his opportunity when it came, and used his commanding and ingratiating stage presence, and his resonant, sympathetic, melodious voice, to full effect, both in the earlier scenes, that bring out the trustful nobility of Timon's character, and the later ones, in which he turns away in loathing from the faithless sycophants, and all "such summer birds" as he supposes the race of mankind to be.

I could have wished that Mr. Walter's make-up had been toned down, somewhat, in the cave scenes; but the power of his acting, in those, as in the others, delighted me to the end, especially in that episode (v. 1) in which Timon unmasks, so effortlessly, the painter and the poet—

> I am sure you have: speak truth:
> ye're honest men—

very much as Hamlet does Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.

Then it was I found myself hoping that, one day, I shall see Mr. Walter play Hamlet, to which Timon seems to be a kind of embittered aftermath; though there is little doubt that Shakespeare's abounding love for humanity caused him to weary of an uncongenial theme, to which, somehow, he had been drawn, and thus to leave the text in its present incomplete condition.

Of the four productions, by Mr. Bridges Adams, that I have seen here this summer, I thought "Timon" easily the best. It was well acted, almost throughout; yet I wish that Mr. Kenneth Wicksted, as Flavius, had refrained from so often intoning his lines; the intoning manner being no part of correct Shakespearean declamation, especially in so essentially rational and "commonsensical" a part as that of Timon's steward. P. A.

A History of Russian Music

BY VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

UNTIL 10 years ago it was hardly possible to speak of a particularly extensive development of Russian musical knowledge in general and of Russian musical historiography in particular. The comparatively small number of Russian musico-historical works, which often did not fully satisfy the requirements of exact knowledge, made it impossible to express a competent opinion on a whole series of facts concerning that history. Vast periods were entirely unillumined by scholarly investigation and hence the impression might be given that Russians had no independent musical history in the true sense of the term. In recent years the gaps in our knowledge of the subject have been filled and some most interesting musico-historical data have been revealed, providing us with abundant food for thought and enabling us to draw valuable conclusions.

The best and most important work of the kind which has appeared in modern times is Nicholas Findeisen's "Outlines of the History of Music in Russia from the Most Ancient Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century." It consists of seven parts, the whole forming a huge volume of 700 pages, the writing of which occupied the author for eight years—from 1915 to 1918 and from 1920 to 1925. The collection of the material, however, was spread over a period of 40 years. So far, the first three parts only have been issued by the publishers—the music section of the State Publishing Department—but these permit us to judge of the eminent qualities of the work of Nicolas Findeisen, indefatigable student of the history of Russian music.

Goes to Sources

The chief merit of the book is that it is based entirely upon authentic historical documents, the author having gone to the fountainhead for his information and ignored altogether previous Russian histories, for the most part compilations of doubtful facts. He displays an exceptional erudition in the sphere of his researches, and a remarkable knowledge of Russian musical archæology and paleography, which are alone capable of shedding a genuine light on the remote past of Russian musical culture. Parts I to III of the history are devoted to:

(a) The predecessors of the Slavs, the most important being the Scythians (fifth century B.C.) and the Greeks (beginning from the seventh century B.C.);

(b) Heathen Russia;

(c) Kiev Russia (ninth to the twelfth centuries);

(d) Novgorod Russia (twelfth to the fifteenth centuries);

(e) Muscovite Russia (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries).

An acquaintance with these three parts enables us to form a definite idea, if not of Russian musical culture itself, at least of the principal factors affecting its growth. The Slavs, possessors of an original musical culture which came down to them from heathen times, were subjected to powerful Greek influences reaching them from the south mainly through Kiev. These influences were worked up during the Novgorod period of Russian history into an entirely original system, which laid the foundations of the modern Russian musical culture, whose beginning coincides with the Muscovite period. The Novgorod period was strongly affected also by western European music, which counterbalanced the Byzantine influences of the Kiev period. The Muscovite period of Russian musical history was directly influenced by European and to a considerable extent by Finnish (Carelian) music, the latter having much in common with that of Novgorod.

Findeisen's researches are extremely valuable in that they show that the study of the music of any country, no matter how isolated and independent its musical culture may seem, is impossible apart from the history of music in general. The music of any nation is inseparably bound up with that of the rest of the world, which overthrows all artistic barriers dividing one people from another.

A great deal more might be said concerning this book, but the space at my disposal will not permit of it. I shall therefore confine my remarks to the interesting method adopted by Findeisen to restore the folk music of the heathen Slavs, who had no written language and consequently left no documentary traces in history. Using the analogy of the old tales of Novgorod, which to this day are handed down by word of mouth among the dwellers in northern Russia; and of the ancient chants of the Russian Church, in the writing of which kryuki (Russian neumes) are employed, and which are still in vogue with the Old Believers and Dissenters in the remote Volga districts—using these analogies he endeavors to draw to his readers' attention the melodies of a series of Russian folk songs whose origin may be referred, for various reasons, to the times of prehistoric heathendom. By a similar method he shows that the musical practice of the Russian monasteries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries includes remnants of heathen song. There can be no doubt that in the given instance this method is both correct and fruitful.

Foreign Influences

A persual of Findeisen's book leads us to the conclusion, among others, that the historical process of the Russian musical culture was a peculiar one. All along it was forced by foreign influences which, mastered by the Russian national musical genius, provided the ground for the achievement of immense artistic results. Thus the Greek influence, which came to Russia through Kiev and expressed itself mainly in the chants of the Russian Church, was of service in the production of the highly original and independent Russian Church tunes. The influence of western European, chiefly Italian, music, particularly intense in the eighteenth century, impelled the Russians to found a national opera, and a brilliant school of composers which has received world-wide recognition in our day.

Thus the Russians, thanks to their innate musical talent, have proved to be not only very apt pupils in the sphere of musical culture, but also a people capable of remarkable original attainments. The youngest of European nations, and in many respects a backward one, Russia is now to a large degree on a level with the older civilizations, especially as regards art. And the history of its music shows that it has always progressed in the sphere of musical art, never for one moment resting on its achievements.

This permits us to look forward to a further expansion of Russian music in the new conditions established by recent historical events. From this point of view Findeisen's work is supremely opportune at the present time, since it strengthens in Russian musicians their belief in themselves and in the power of the national musical genius

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THE HOME FORUM

Desultory Indeed

IT IS a well-known, and equally well-neglected fact that it is vain to prescribe hobbies for other people. Nothing puts one off a hobby so much as having it recommended. I believe I might be quite a keen gardener by now but for the number of times that people, from my dear mother and my dear wife outward (so to speak), have pointed out to me how beneficial gardening would be to my character—in other words, my temper! So I am not likely to make the mistake of recommending you, dear reader, to make a hobby of desultory reading. Besides, there are at least two other reasons for my not doing so. One is that of course desultory reading is a thing that no self-respecting person would recommend. Did not those admirable brothers, Augustus and Julius Hare, write in their "Guesses at Truth": "Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought"? a quotation I owe not to that mischievous habit, but to the deliberate use of the great "Oxford English Dictionary," the completion of which we were celebrating a month or two ago. The brothers made this guess a hundred years ago, and published it in 1827; but doubtless it had been anticipated by many since the invention of printing. Anyhow, my unhallowed hand shall not—today, at any rate—be raised against it. For the other reason is quite sufficient of itself to deter me from the vain attempt to make you a proselyte of my hobby. It is this—that doubtless, if you read this article at all, you are a desultory reader already without any inducement of mine.

So now that we know one another and you no longer suspect me of trying to teach you anything for your good, shall we have one or two private little "guesses" together? Or rather, since the laws of the physical universe forbid our actual conversation, may I tell you the simple little story of how I come to be talking to you about desultory reading at all?

I was looking at "An Inquisition Upon Fame and Honor," one of the quaint, crabbed poems, or rather versified treatises, of that queer old Puritan-courtier, Fulke Greville, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. This was not desultory reading on my part, unless reading an author of so desultory a style be called so; for it happens that I am engaged on one of those "centenary studies" which have become one of the regular features of journalism. But this study gives me a jumping-off ground of the best kind for desultory reading. The whimsical old philosopher of three hundred years ago is full of far-fetched allusions to facts and fables now long forgotten, so that one is constantly tempted to stray from his text to those of older authors, especially some of the Greek and Latin classics, or sometimes to books of reference in the hope of clearing up a conundrum or reviving the memory of some hero of the schoolroom. Thus it was that I came to the following stanza, after an exposition of one of the motives which drive men on in the pursuit of fame, viz., the mere hunger for applause.

Thus we discerne courses they must hold,
That make this humor of applause their end:
They have no true, and so no constant mould;
Light Change is both their enemy and friend.
Herostratus shall prove Vice governes Fame:
Who built that church he burnt hath lost his name.

Now the egregious Dr. Grosart—who edited Fulke Greville and many another forgotten worthy, and for this would deserve unqualified gratitude if he had not smothered them with tasteless eulogies and monstrous editorial blunders, here very properly reminds us that Herostratus was the Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Artemis at Ephesus. He goes on to characterize the poet's remark as "scarcely accurate," adding that "Chersiphron founded and Demetrius and Pæonius completed the famous temple." Here is enough annotation for understanding. But not for that "curiosity, inquisitive, importune," to which I plead as guilty as Delilah when confronted with a literary or historical allusion. So I took down that old friend Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," and very glad I am that I did for your sake as well as for mine. For this is what I found:

"Herostratus, an Ephesian, set fire to the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, which had been begun by Chersiphron, and completed by Demetrius and Pæonius. It was burnt on the same night that Alexander the Great was born, B. C. 256, whereupon it was remarked by Hegesias the Magnesian, that the conflagration was not to be wondered at. . . . The stroke of genius in question, however, is ascribed by Cicero, whose taste it does not seem to have shocked, to Timæus of Tauromenium. Herostratus . . . confessed that he had fired the temple to immortalize himself. The Ephesians passed a decree condemning his name to oblivion; but Theopompus embalmed him in his history, like a fly in amber."

Are you not grateful to me, dear reader, for extracting this gem of information wittily conveyed from those three portly volumes which it is unlikely you would ever have opened for your own delectation? And if you had, the odds are anything that you would never have lighted upon Herostratus the Ephesian. His next-door neighbor, Herostratus of Naucratis, does not provide half so entertaining "copy," though the artist who works up both is the same. And, more by token, he was a schoolmaster, as I was too, and in honor bound I record his name as Edward Elder, Master of Arts, sometime Headmaster of Durham School. Ah! those were brave days when a headmaster in his Olympian chamber could sit editing Thucydides like Dr. Arnold or polishing choice cameos of anecdote like this Mr. Elder.

But to return to my theme and even to draw a moral from it, lest you should declare this desultory writing an even more deplorable levity than desultory reading. I honestly think that such finds as the paragraph I have quoted are a very good justification for my hobby. But like other hobbies it is much better to ride it than to let it ride you. And to my way of thinking there should be for the most part some method in one's meanderings, some unifying aim or interest, not always acknowledged even to oneself, but nevertheless underlying these flittings from flower to flower. "Desultory" means "jumping off" from one thing to another. The start should be from the terra firma of some solid intellectual interest. From this you may take a hop, skip and jump, or a series of irresponsible vagaries, led on from one thing to another till business or satiety calls you to a halt. Another day, another escapade. But there must be the contrast with the steady tramp on the highroad of your main purpose. I can imagine nothing more boring than what might be called a course of desultory reading, or a habit of reading that was desultory and nothing else. I never could sit down and read a magazine right through, or the newspaper for that matter, any more than I can sit out the disconnected items of a wireless program for a whole evening. No: desultory reading is a hobby of mine, and I mean to keep it so on my own terms. N. S.

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A Prize for Everybody

It was, to the youngest set of Pennydale Avenue, quite the most glamorous social event of the entire summer season. For days beforehand there had been agitated and breathless discussions going on, among some twenty-seven little girls and little boys, regarding the costumes they intended to wear; and for days beforehand glittering drops of information concerning the unparalleled splendor of the coming party had been seeping out of the big white house where Miss Lettice Carrington, beautiful and aloof, lived a life mysteriously apart from their own. There were, for instance, to be Japanese lanterns in the trees, and refreshments out on the lawn under the shadow of the glossy lilac bushes; and, most important of all (from a matter-of-fact rather than from an æsthetic point of view), there were to be five different kinds of ice cream—strawberry, cherry, chocolate, vanilla and maple. Some individuals, spurred into reckless optimism by so many entrancing rumors, hinted that there would be enough cream for everyone to have at least six helpings—but this seemed a bit too spectacular to be plausible!

It rained the night before the great event, and all down the dripping avenue little boys and little girls prayed passionately for a fine morrow. And sure enough! the morning was so perfect that they could have wept for joy. The sky grew bluer and bluer as the hours went on; the sun flashed like a golden shield. The maple trees, branching out over the broad street, were full of delicate amber lights, and the pavements were patterned with prancing shadows almost as green as the leaves themselves.

By half-past six in the afternoon everybody was indoors being washed and brushed and curled with a thoroughness that left them all rather pink and a trifle breathless. And at seven o'clock they began to emerge into the open, brilliant-eyed, and resplendent in the costumes they had been dreaming about, night after night, ever since the party had been announced. There were clowns in camouflaged pajamas; elves in green and bark-colored sateen, with starched ears like rabbits; fairies glittering with tinsel, and with uncertain looking wings that fell off from time to time; gypsies rattling with borrowed trinkets; angels in elaborate nightgowns; ghosts tripping in the intricate folds of their long sheets, and coming up for air when necessary; and a number of small persons carefully encased in paper outfits, very frilly and very perilous looking.

They moved in a steady stream toward the big white house, greeting one another with strange formality—as if they had met only once or twice before, instead of having played together for years. But underneath this sudden crust of primness they were nearly bursting with excitement. Then they were in the garden, on the other side of the tall iron gate, through which they had so often peeped on their way to and from school; and Miss Carrington, in a silver dress the color of her hair, was welcoming them and admiring their costumes in a light cool voice. The party had begun.

The sun was dropping down into a network of maples, and for a little while the garden was full of a rich and magical glow. The children's faces were luminous in it; the great houses seemed to be pink instead of white; and Miss Carrington's silver gown had an overtone of rose—sliding, deepening, fading, as she moved about the lawn. The ice cream arrived in due time on little honey-colored plates, as thin as egg-shells; and there were pyramids of heart-shaped sandwiches, and mounds of sugared cookies, and tremendous jugs of lemonade clinking with chunks of ice. The twenty-seven guests sat on the warm grass by the lilac bushes (very carefully, so as not to damage their finery) and ate and ate, with more enjoyment than discretion. The ghosts found it necessary to emerge somewhat from their habiliments in order to get at the food; and one little girl spilled lemonade over her paper costume—which promptly wilted and split, rather to everyone's confusion.

By the time they had finished, the red glow of the sunset had cooled into dusk, and the house glimmered, a shadowy ivory, among the trees. Then Miss Carrington gave orders for the lanterns to be lit!

Enchanting lanterns! Jade and primrose and lavender and blue—like fragile, shining flowers among the leaves. Swinging a little, then motionless, then swinging again. Underneath them on the ground there were dim pools of color that eddied with the wind, and all the glossy shrubs and larkspur and towering hollyhocks looked delicate and ethereal.

"Oh!" the children cried—and they thought that they had never, never seen anything so beautiful before.

Then Miss Carrington asked them to parade before her, so that she could get a proper view of their costumes. "There will be prizes for the best ones," she said in her lovely cool voice; and they began to buzz with excitement. Prizes! prizes! Wonder upon wonders! Surely the fairy wings would get one; surely the flaring skirts of the gypsy. Up and down they went under the swaying lanterns; round and round the little marble fountain with its water-nymph waving her arms to them through the flickering lights. Then they came to a standstill before Miss Carrington, gazing at her with bright, anxious eyes. Would they—would they? She must have been impressed with the ghosts, with the elves.

Nobody spoke for a moment or two; suddenly Miss Carrington laughed. "Why, you dears!" she said, and her voice was not at all cool now. "You dears!" She leaned forward a little, and a pink lantern showered down a sort of bloom on her face. "The prizes," she announced, "were won by everybody. I couldn't begin to choose!"

As the Poets Had Said

The road turned suddenly and ascended above the valley. There was a rush of air, and then Nora saw the sea. It was booming against a deep purple cliff lost in green water and pale green spray. . . .

They climbed over one slate ledge. A light mist lay over the cliffs above the sea, which resounded from below. The high grass between the hedge-rows was very wet, the foxgloves against the stone walls drooping with their load of dew. As she was mounting the stairway made of flat stones over the second ledge, she heard her first lark. The bird had swooped up, and was singing, singing as he climbed higher and higher. She sat on the flat top of the stile, looking up towards the sky and listening to the warblings, fainter and fainter. Just as the poets had told her, singing as all her life she had dreamed they would sing. The three sisters stood waiting for her to climb over the ledge. While she had been sitting on the stile, the larks had slowly gathered in the sky, one after another, hundreds of them, it seemed, singing together, close to the last yellow light.—WANDA FRAIKEN NEFF, in "We Sing Diana."

Evensong

How it comes back! that sober end of day,
The tremulous shadows slanting down the hill,
And that small river where the twilight lay
Beneath the willow branches glassy still.

No breath moved in the dreaming boughs, unstirred
The thistle-tuft clung to the thistle-spear;
There was no sound, no voice of any bird.
Beauty was fading from the eye and ear.

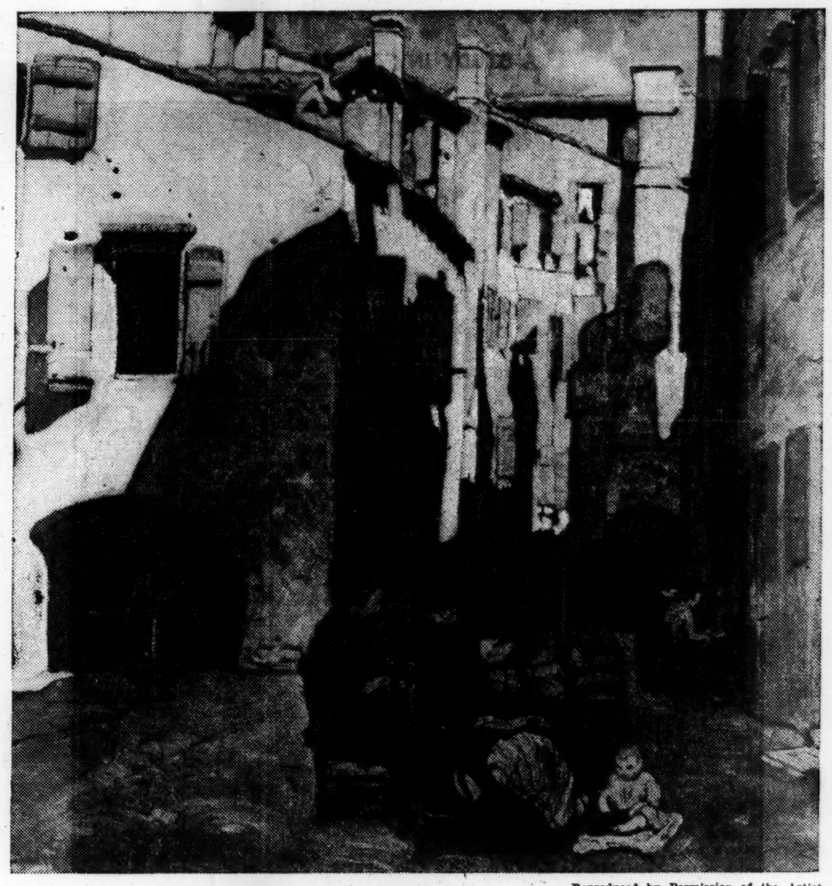
Then, suddenly, there came that pure remote
Splendor of bird-song from the shadowed vale,
Ringing with triumph, climbing note by note
As though the springs of song could never fail.

It swept the glory of the rising sun
And peace of daylall to a single strain;
It sang starshine and dawnlight into one,
Beauty gone by with what shall be again.

And on the edge of darkness and of cold,
Out of that vale that had no other tone,
You raised exultantly a voice of gold,
That evening might have music of her own.

How it comes back! When silence fell I turned
Glad-hearted on my way to home and friends,
And saw how all the western landscape burned
With sunset gules—beauty that never ends!

ODELL SHEPARD.



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Street Life, Chioggia. From the Painting by E. Martin Hennings.

THE sky-loving Italians never remain indoors when they may be in the open. Even where living is most congested, they take their tasks to doorstep or pavement. Chioggia is a fishing village, not far from Venice, and in his painting E. Martin Hennings has depicted the quaint quarter where all the activities of the town center. Here the children constantly run under foot in their play, while groups of young women make lace and the older ones tie or mend fish nets. Even the carpenters haul their boards and planes outside their shops and the cobblers, while pounding their shoes, have one foot inside and one foot out.

That is to say, in winter they sit in the sunshine. In summer they are grateful to linger in the shade of the plastered walls.

The architecture of this street is typical of southern Italy. The sloping walls project slightly, the chimneys of the numerous fireplaces lift themselves from the façades of the houses, while in many places there are the characteristic arched passages which permit the pedestrians to go right through the houses. The terra-cotta tiles of the roofs give the needed touch of red.

To paint a street well is a difficult achievement. Aside from the technical obstacles, there are so many things to be seen that the artist must be skilful in his elimination of detail. In his picture, "Street Life, Chioggia," Mr. Hennings has grasped the essentials, and although greatly simplifying his subject, he has told his story delightfully.

Desert Chorus

Tall derricks that become lacy
spires through the gray-gold haze,
rolling hills that are rose and
amethyst, rose-tinted desert sands
and shadowy grayish-green clumps
of desert sagebrush—this is a California oil field made beautiful by the sunset's afterglow. The vast sweep of plain and horizon had imprisoned the sheaf of colors left in the sky by the sun as he slipped behind the last western rim of hills, and has scattered magic far as the eye can see. A fairy city hangs on the slopes, its round snow-white houses reaching fantastic heights as the desert atmosphere plays pranks with size and proportion—a "tank farm" storing hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil.

Sun-baked hills are transformed by the jeweled shafts of fading daylight; and as they darken and melt away into the night, myriads of twinkling lights spring into view. They are like illuminated Christmas trees, these stately derricks, their topmost lamps gleaming above "crown blocks" towering eighty feet into the sky. The stillness is broken by the creaking and groaning of ponderous machinery, the hissing and rumbling of giant boilers, the musical clink, clink, of huge iron "bits" striking joints of tubing hanging near the "hole," the uncertain rhythm of the gas engine's eternal put-put. Thus goes on the fascinating and endless quest for "black gold," one mighty industrial chorus which ceases neither day nor night.

Le Réconciliation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA RÉCONCILIATION! Quel mot, et que la signification en est profonde! La réconciliation est précieuse et chère au cœur de l'humanité entière; et tous ceux qui cherchent avec amour et sincérité à établir le bien universel peuvent en atteindre le but.

Pour le monde en général, la réconciliation pourrait embrasser la pensée des nations et des pays en paix, sans égard à la race ni à la couleur, au lieu ni au pouvoir. En examinant soigneusement la question, cependant, on découvrira le fait que la paix mondiale ne peut se faire que dans la mesure où chaque membre de la famille humaine comprend et accepte sa responsabilité individuelle, qu'il renonce volontiers à toute suggestion sujette à produire la séparation, et qu'il prend la résolution de ne soutenir que ce qui reconnaît la paternité de Dieu et la fraternité de l'homme.

L'acceptation de cet idéal, ajoutée au sincère désir qu'il s'accomplisse, est ce que chaque bon ouvrier réfléchi de la vigne, qu'il soit théologien, homme d'état ou laïque, sait être la seule solution de la prospérité durable, de l'activité harmonieuse, et du bien-être de la race humaine.

Lorsque les plans et les spécifications sont présentés pour des affaires journalières, on emploie souvent des experts pour mettre la valeur de la production à l'épreuve avant de s'en servir à des fins pratiques. Combien il est plus nécessaire, alors, avant d'entreprendre le travail pour Dieu, de mettre la pensée à l'épreuve et de la purifier pour savoir si elle est à la hauteur de la norme divine. Dans Ésaïe nous lisons ceci: "Je prendrai le droit pour règle et la justice pour niveau." Le droit et la justice sont de Dieu; par conséquent, le sens humain de ce qui est juste ou faux ne remplit pas les conditions divines requises. Il est nécessaire de faire l'examen de soi-même et l'analyse de soi-même pour s'assurer de la qualité de chaque pensée et de chaque motif du cœur ayant de pouvoir effectuer quelque chose qui vaille. La propre justice et la recherche de soi-même doivent être éliminées. Toute ambition personnelle doit céder avec une vraie douceur et en toute humilité à ce sens de service plus élevé et plus pur qui seul peut aboutir au plus grand bien pour le plus grand nombre.

Si nous acceptions toujours Jésus, le grand Exemple, comme notre modèle, nous accomplirions beaucoup de bonnes choses. Il renonça à tout sens d'un moi en dehors de Dieu; il n'avait pas une haute opinion de lui-même, et ne réclamait aucun honneur terrestre; mais il rappela fidèlement et doucement à ses disciples que "le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même: il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père."

La direction spirituelle et la prière incessante, imitant celle du Maître lorsqu'il dit: "Que ta volonté soit faite et non la mienne," sont donc absolument nécessaires pour égaler toutes ses œuvres. La pensée et l'action doivent répondre à la volonté du Père, alors même que cela nécessiterait l'abandon de toute espérance et de toute aspiration humaines préconçues. Souvent, il semble au soi-disant bienfaiteur de l'humanité que la tâche la plus pénible soit de subordonner son propre sens de ce qui est juste à l'égard de son voisin et de ce qui lui est apparemment le plus profitable, à la direction et à l'inspiration divines dont les résultats sont seuls capables de bénir chacun. La volonté humaine, la sympathie humaine et l'amour humain, lorsqu'ils sont gouvernés par un faux sentiment, s'écrieraient sans cesse: "'Paix! paix!' . . . alors qu'il n'y a point de paix," et tenteraient ainsi d'apaiser la conscience en la mettant dans un état illusoire de contentement, et en obstruant par conséquent le chemin à l'ajustement divin et aux grandes possibilités d'atteindre à un sens plus spirituel et plus harmonieux de l'existence.

La volonté humaine aveuglerait volontiers sa victime, l'empêcherait d'avoir une idée nette de toute situation et tenterait de faire tomber la pensée dans une erreur plus profonde, si bien qu'elle finirait par être tellement embarrassée qu'il lui semblerait presque impossible de s'y soustraire. Mais l'Entendement divin, si on y fait appel, guide, aide, guérit et élève la pensée au-dessus de la recherche de soi-même, des faux rapports et de tout malentendu, bien qu'il n'excuse aucune chose qui puisse obscurcir ou entraver les activités les plus élevées et les plus vraies.

Mrs. Eddy écrit d'une manière très étendue à la page 340 du livre de texte: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations; constitue la fraternité des hommes; met fin aux guerres; accomplit ces paroles de l'Écriture: 'Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même;' annihile l'idolâtrie païenne et Chrétienne,—tout ce qui est injuste dans les codes sociaux, civils, criminels, politiques et religieux; établit l'égalité des sexes; annule la malédiction qui pèse sur l'homme, et ne laisse rien subsister qui puisse pécher, souffrir, être puni ou détruit."

Quelle évidence de la destruction de l'erreur sous tous ses dehors! Il faut nécessairement que l'humanité se résigne à renverser tout ce qui est contraire au bien; en d'autres termes, qu'elle se résigne à être gouvernée par l'Amour divin, la justice, la miséricorde, la sagesse; afin que le royaume des cieux vienne sur terre et "la paix de Dieu, qui surpasse toute intelligence," se réalise. L'Ancien Testament abonde en exemples qui montrent que l'aide divine a été invoquée pour vaincre tout genre de discordance, et il a même été prouvé que la mort, "l'ennemi qui sera détruit le dernier," ne fait aucunement partie du plan que Dieu a tracé pour Ses enfants.

Christ-Jésus a passé toute sa vie terrestre à faire voir à l'humanité souffrante que le péché, la maladie et la mort ne sont pas conformes aux exigences de la Vie, de la Vérité et de l'Amour; que le mal n'a ni place ni pouvoir sur l'homme à l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu; et que, par conséquent, seule la santé, la prospérité et la paix sont conformes au véritable être. La compréhension et la démonstration de l'irréalité du mal et de la totalité de Dieu, du bien, feront accorder la pensée avec Dieu, et amèneront ainsi le millénaire, le règne du Christ, de la Vérité, sur terre.

Reconciliation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RECONCILIATION! What a word, and what depth of meaning it involves! Reconciliation is near and dear to the heart of all mankind; and this goal is attainable by all who in love and sincerity seek to establish universal good.

To the world at large reconciliation might embody the thought of nations and countries at peace, irrespective of race or color, place or power. Careful deliberation, however, will reveal the fact that world-wide peace can be achieved only as each member of the human family realizes and accepts individual responsibility, gladly renounces every suggestion that would lead to disintegration, and determines to support only that which would recognize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The acceptance of this ideal, coupled with the earnest desire for its fulfillment, is what every right thinking laborer in the vineyard, be he theologian, politician, or layman, knows to be the only solution to lasting prosperity, harmonious activity, and the well-being of the human race.

When plans and specifications are presented for everyday affairs, experts are often engaged to test the efficiency of the production before it is made available for practical purposes. How much more essential it is, then, before undertaking work for God, that thought should be tested and purified to insure that it measures up to the divine standard. In Isaiah we read, "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet." Judgment and righteousness are of God; consequently, the human sense of right or wrong falls short of divine requirements. Self-examination and self-analysis to ascertain the quality of each thought and intent of the heart are imperative before anything worthy can be effected. Self-righteousness and self-seeking need to be eliminated. All personal ambition must yield in true meekness and humility to that higher and more genuine sense of service which alone can result in the greatest good for the greatest number.

Were Jesus, the great Exemplar, always accepted as our model, much would be accomplished in the right direction. He renounced all sense of a selfhood apart from God; he was not self-opinionated; neither did he lay claim to any earthly honor; but faithfully and meekly he reminded his followers that "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do."

Essentially, then, spiritual guidance and ceaseless prayer, patterning that of the Master when he said, "Not my will, but thine, be done," are necessary for the emulation of all his works. Thought and action must respond to the Father's will, even should this necessitate the surrendering of all preconceived human hopes and aims. Often it would appear one of the hardest tasks for a would-be benefactor of mankind to subordinate his own sense of what is right and apparently most beneficial for his neighbor to divine guidance and divine inspiration, the results of which are alone capable of blessing all. Human will, human sympathy, and human love, when governed by false sentiment, would constantly cry, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace," thus attempting to pacify consciousness into an illusive state of contentment, and thereby blocking the way to divine adjustment and greater possibilities toward attaining a more spiritual and harmonious sense of existence.

Human will would blind its victim to a right perspective of any situation and tend to ensnare thought into deeper error, until eventually it becomes so entangled that escape would appear well-nigh impossible. But divine Mind, appealed to, guides, helps, heals, and exalts thought above self-seeking, misrepresentation, and all misunderstandings; although it condones nothing that would becloud or fetter the highest and truest activities.

Mrs. Eddy writes very comprehensively on page 340 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

What an indication of the destruction of error in all its guises! Mankind must of necessity be reconciled to the overthrow of everything unlike good; in other words, reconciled to government by divine Love, justice, mercy, wisdom, in order that the kingdom of heaven may come on earth, and "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," be realized. The Old Testament abounds with instances of divine aid being invoked to overcome discord of every nature; and even death, "the last enemy," was proved to be no part of God's plan for His children.

Christ Jesus spent his whole earthly life showing suffering humanity that sin, sickness, and death are not in line with the demands of Life, Truth, and Love; that evil has no place and no power over man in the image and likeness of God; and that, therefore, only health, prosperity, and peace are consistent with true being. The understanding and demonstration of the unreality of evil and the allness of God, good, will reconcile thought to God, and thus bring in the millennium, the reign of Christ, Truth, on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Beside the Pierrots

The sky is blue, and the sea. Small, fleecy clouds float above; the yellow sands glow and sparkle; there is a breeze rustling in the tall, spear-like grasses round the red and blue stance. Soothingly the sea accompanies the cheerful patter of the pierrots, the tinkle of the piano, and the thrum of the banjo. Small children beguile their time clambering ceaselessly over the seats. They are lions, knights, and men-at-arms in turn, quite heedless of the tinkling music which only reaches them half-heeded. The sun beats down. The sea is aglow. Vigor and movement is in everything: in the gulls with glinting wings rising and swooping; in the bees heavily laden with spoil; in the graceful movements of the bathers, and in the happy, careless ease of the pierrots.

Counting Sheep

Half-awake I walked
A dimly-seen sweet hawthorn lane
Until sleep came;
I lingered at a gate and talked
A little with a lonely lamb.
He told me of the great still night,
Of calm starlight,
And of the lady moon, who'd stoop
For a kiss sometimes; . . .
And then I saw, hard by,
A shepherd lad with shining eyes,
And round him gathered one by one
Countless sheep, snow-white;
More and more they crowded
With tender cries,
Till all the field was full
Of voices and of coming sheep.
Countless they came, and I
Watched, until deep
As dream-fields lie
I was asleep.

—WILLIAM KERR, in "Georgian Poetry." 1920.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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House and Garden

Success With the Friendly Pansy and Points for Its Culture

"SHOULD I be asked to name my very first choice of all the flowers I know and love," a certain garden enthusiast remarked earnestly, "I would promptly say pansies. They are so beautiful, they possess such a dainty, sweet fragrance and charm. It seems that each little face reveals an individuality or character all its own, just like real persons."

Indeed, there is an alluring, appealing friendliness in pansies that wins the heart, and it is delightfully satisfying to have, not one bed of them, but many little trails here and there in the flower garden—among the tulips and narcissi and blue browallia (B. alata demissa). The browallias will grow a few inches above the pansies, spreading a little canopy of blue stars for the pansies to see.

With all the pansy's charms, many flower lovers do not grow it or, attempting to do so, do not have success. To obtain an abundance of large, attractively colored pansies, the seeds should be sowed by the latter part of August, and the plants will bloom in early spring. Sowings can be made in the open ground or in the coldframe or a spent hotbed.

Pansy seed older than nine months is not recommended, as a great many of the seeds will have lost vitality and will not germinate properly. As an offset to the doubtful fertility of old seeds, however, rather than delay planting, it is better to use last year's seed and sow very thickly. Usually a satisfying number will grow, although slowly, and slow germination insures the rarest colored, largest sized flowers. Remember, too, that the rare varieties are shy seeders and therefore most expensive. One is amply rewarded by buying the best to be obtained. The Giant Trimardeau is a fine strain, and is available in the special colors usually wanted in large quantities like Lord Beaconsfield, color purple shading to white; Giant Yellow, yellow with dark eye; Snow Queen, pure white; Giant Royal Blue, a rich royal blue; Cardinal, a rich red; Giant White, white with purple eye; Golden Queen, pure yellow, and Giant Adonis, a dainty lavender blue. The Giant Cassier is another lovely strain.

Cultivation

Open Ground Method: Pulverize a perfectly clean soil to a depth of at least six inches and level the surface. Over this spread an inch-thick layer of barnyard fertilizer and over this, in turn, spread a half-inch-thick layer of the best soil available. Pansy plants are shallow rooters but put out many fine surface roots, and placing the fertilizer below the top surface encourages a deep root growth; with a shallow root growth even a temporary drying out of the top soil proves quite injurious, if not fatal. Damp down the top soil and, with a fine spray that will not wash the soil, soak down the bed several inches.

In this carefully prepared bed sow the seeds in rows and cover lightly with sand; pat down firmly with the hands or a thin board. The soil should not cover the seeds more than four times their diameter. Keep well ventilated and constantly moist (not soaking wet), and avoid watering with a heavy spray which would wash the shallowly planted seeds all away. A covering of muslin is a good device to prevent washing while applying water and to retain moisture once it is supplied. As soon as the plants begin to come through freely, the covering may be taken away, but the beds must not be allowed to dry out.

Transplanting: When three or four true leaves have been produced, the young plants should be transplanted where they are to bloom. In selecting the little spots and trails where they are to grow, remember that pansies need an open, airy situation where the wind can have full sweep through the plants. It is the supposition of many that pansies, like some other plants, will not stand watering under a hot sun, but the writer's experience has been that this, on the contrary, is a successful practice. In hot weather a thorough soaking of the soil at night will hardly last longer than half of the following day, especially on the surface, and it becomes dry and parched. Another good watering at this time, instead of withering the plants, keeps them cool and moist. The hot sun causes evaporation and creates a moist atmosphere that is good for the plants.

Winter Protection

Winter Protection: Open ground pansy plantings require some winter protection. After the ground has received a light frozen crust is the time to apply it. The aim is to keep the frost in, once it comes, as alternate freezing and thawing tends to heave the plants and fatally expose the delicate roots to the ravages of winter. A good protection is afforded by covering the plants with fine tree boughs and over these a strewing of straw or leaves. More boughs will keep the latter from blowing away. Without the branches rain and snow would pack the leaves or straw tightly over the plants and smother them.

In order to fit the young seedlings for the winter, a sturdy rather than a quick growth should be achieved; to do this, give water as needed, sunshine whenever possible, and liquid manure once a month. When cold weather sets in, place the coldframe sash in position and as long as the thermometer registers below freezing, the bed should be left undisturbd. If winter brings any mild days, expose the pansy plants to the air by lifting the sash during sunny hours. In extremely cold weather additional protection will be required. Then old carpets, matting, or the like should be placed over the sash and held in place with weights.

Transplanting: The plants should have made quite a little winter growth and be ready to plant out as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. At this period the planting spaces may be prepared as already described for the reception of fall-grown plants, left to settle for a few days, and the young plants set therein.

Picking the Pansy Bed

Everyone who grows pansies appreciates their interest and charm when arranged in a shallow bowl in sprawling grace or oval mounds. The plants will bloom all the more profusely, and the blossoms will continue large in size, if picked for bouquets; in any event they should be removed as fast as they fade, so that not a single seed pod forms.

Should the plants show a tendency to put out long ungainly branches, cut back the runners and sturdy new branches will quickly form and produce an abundance of fine flowers throughout the cool days of fall.

Hardy Poppies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kalamazoo, Mich.

ALTHOUGH about 150 species of the poppy family are distributed pretty much over the whole world all but two of those found in our gardens are short-lived annuals. Of these two, the Oriental poppy, Papaver Orientale, is even more gorgeous than the brightest of the annual sorts in its stately massiveness, and having once taken root in a location one may be assured of its permanent residence there, increasing in girth and beauty year by year. Our other perennial poppy is the Iceland poppy, Papaver nudicaule. The individual plants are not so long lived as the Oriental, but as it self-sows very freely, though it may disappear from the spot where one planted it after the third or fourth year, it springs up Phœnix-like in some other place, or, maybe in a dozen other places, where least expected. It can be transplanted without difficulty.

The Oriental poppy is among the earliest of garden flowers cultivated in this country, in fact, it was brought here from Armenia in 1714. This parent type persists down to the present time. The roots spreading from easily divided crowns, are slender, pencil-like and extremely brittle, penetrating the soil 12 to 20 or more inches. The rough, hairy, sharply lobed foliage, six to 12 inches long, grows directly from the crown of the plant at the surface of the ground. This foliage is at its best in June just before the flowers open. After the blooming season the leaves wither and disappear. The plants remain dormant until early September, when new leaves start around the crown and persist until heavy snows cover them, and reappearing in the spring, begin to grow vigorously. The pendant flower buds, often as large as walnuts, come about May 10. The hairy stalks seem to elevate them day by day until in the first week of June they sway 30 inches to four feet above their leaves. The amount of moisture received during May seems to regulate the height of stalks and size of flowers, although if it is excessive the earlier buds turn black and do not open. A three-year-old plant produces 15 to 25 blossoms over a period of about four weeks. The heavy cup-shaped flowers stand sturdily erect, and often measure six to 10 inches in circumference.

Planting and Feeding

Poppies do well in any good garden soil, and may be planted in full sun or partial shade. The stems seem to be strengthened and the color of the flowers deepened by digging in around the crown a scant cupful of bone meal and powdered sheep manure (one part of bone meal to two parts of sheep manure) at intervals of three weeks beginning in early April and continuing until the buds begin to open. Poppies look best when planted among other perennials, especially among those which bloom later in the summer, such as phlox, Japanese anemones and chrysanthemums, which serve as ground cover when the poppies are dormant and carry on the blooming season for that part of the border into August, September and October. Anchusa Italica with its heavy sprays of small misty blue flowers makes a striking foil for the gorgeous splashes of orange, scarlet or salmon when it is planted with poppies. Its blooming season coincides with theirs, then it, too goes dormant for about a month, and should then be cut back severely, right to the ground.

Cutting

Oriental poppies do not cut very well, though it can be done if one wishes to bother, as follows: Have a pail of cold water at hand and, cutting only those flowers which are just unfolding their crinkled, satin petals, plunge each one in up to the flower as soon as cut. Cut them only at dusk of evening and leave in the pail of water until morning, then change to the vases. The stems will be fairly stiff and the flowers will hold up for several days. Dipping the cut ends of the stems in boiling water is also helpful.

Oriental poppies may be propagated by seed, by root cuttings, or by root division, the latter being the most practical.

(a) By seed—This method is least satisfactory, because the seed, fine as sand, is usually very infertile, and in my experience of 10 years' trials, when it does grow it always reverts to type no matter from what variety the seed was gathered. That original type brought from Armenia so long ago is the one most commonly seen, brilliant orange-red with blue-black blotches at the base of each petal. This is frequently sold under the varietal name, royal scarlet. Of course breaks from type have occurred because we now have nearly a dozen other tints, an average of one possible new variety to 10,000 plants raised from seed. An absolutely pure white Oriental poppy is the El Dorodo of poppy lovers. Seedlings bloom the second or third year after planting.

(b) By root-cuttings—If one has a choice variety and wishes to propagate it in quantity as speedily as may be, the plant can be dug up during the dormant season (July and August), and the longer roots having the diameter of a pencil may be shortened back to three or four inches and the plant reset. Those pieces which are cut off should be so laid when cut that one will know which is the upper or crown end. Keeping this in mind the amputated pieces may be divided again into three-inch lengths. These should be planted immediately, crown end up with care, in a cutting bed in which the soil is three parts sharp, clean sand to two parts leaf mold or very fine, not soggy, garden loam. Plant them perpendicularly six inches apart in rows 10 inches apart to facilitate weeding. Cover them one inch deep, not more. Keep them damp but not wet. Calluses usually form quickly at either end. Rootlets from the lower begin to draw up nourishment, and in about six weeks tiny green leaves appear from the upper end, a new crown has developed. These cuttings will sometimes blossom in a year and always do by the second summer. Do not try to make cuttings from a plant less than three years old. Root-cuttings and root-divisions always remain true to the variety of the undivided parent plant.

(c) By root-division—This is undoubtedly the best means of propagation. Using three-year-old, or older, plants, the method is as follows: Dig up the dormant plant in late July or August, shaking off all adhering soil, one will find a root similar to the accompanying sketch. A', A'', A''', etc., are crowns. B', B'', B''', etc., are necks. Notice carefully that the root is curiously striated, the B, B, B, sections twisting strongly to the left or right. These striations are lines of cleavage and are not often found in roots



Sturdy Poppy Roots.

less than three years old. Insert the point of a short, stiff, sharp knife between the crowns. Force it gently, but not deeply, downward along the striation, as XY, and again on MN, thus separating B' with its quota of roots from the original plant. Repeat until each crown is separated from the others. Be careful because the roots are very brittle. Any roots which do break off may be treated as root cuttings. The root-divisions should be replanted immediately in their permanent locations.

Oriental poppies may be divided and transplanted with as little risk from handling as if they were horseradish roots if this work is done during their dormant season but if they are disturbed when in green foliage they sulk and refuse to grow often for the whole of the ensuing year, frequently the plant disappears altogether. Though some nurserymen offer plants for sale in the spring I wouldn't attempt to transplant them at that season under any circumstances.

Arranging Cut Flowers

TO GROW flowers well is one thing, and to display them artistically when cut and taken indoors is quite another. Women with taste realize this fact and are satisfied until they understand some of the fundamentals of flower arrangement. At the spring show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the arrangement of cut flowers in the form of pictures in frames proved one of the most captivating features; nowhere in the country has this plan been worked out more satisfactorily, and the idea is now being widely adopted in other sections.

At the recent show of the Garden

A STUDY IN FITNESS



An Arrangement of Dogwood, Done by Mrs. Walter Brooks of Milton, Mass., for a Flower Show in Boston Last Spring.

Club of Worcester, Mass., some particularly attractive arrangements were made by using copper bowls on iron pedestals. One of the best of these arrangements was made up of pink peonies, honeysuckle blooms, and pale lavender irises.

The question of greenery to use with cut flowers is always one which is more or less puzzling. Without doubt most flowers look best when used with their own foliage, but in many instances this foliage is so scanty that it must be supplemented by some other material. Probably ferns are used to a much greater extent than any other green plants and usually look well, with the exception of the Maidenhair fern. This foliage is so dainty that it makes an instant appeal, but the fact should be kept in mind that it very soon loses its good color and begins to shrivel. The asparagus ferns look much better with greenhouse flowers than they do with those from the garden. Sometimes ordinary asparagus tops are used, but this arrangement is hardly to be recommended unless old-fashioned bouquets are being made up.

Lemon verbena, when it is available, can be used very nicely with many flowers. Of course babies'-breath is so fine and delicate that it never detracts from bolder flowers, but, on the other hand, enhances their beauty. It may be used freely in almost any combination. This is true also of Thalictrum dipterocarpum, the beautiful meadow rue which Ernest H. Wilson introduced from China. It has pretty foliage and lovely little flowers which combine well with almost any other blooms. It is worth growing more widely for use in bouquets. The foliage of the native thalictrum is fern-like and may also be used many times with very pleasing results. The ordinary meadow rue combines especially well with sweet peas, bachelor buttons, snapdragons, larkspurs and calendulas. Occasionally the daring attempt is made to introduce carrot and beet leaves, and guests are often deceived as to the origin of this foliage.

Using Shrubs

Although the plan has seldom been tried, there is no reason why some of the shrubs should not be used to supply greenery in summer arrangements. Many of the shrubs, like the snowberries, the cotoneasters, the barberries, the dogwoods and certain viburnums, have attractive foliage, which can be made up artistically, especially when large bouquets are being prepared.

Some of the garden flowers are almost useless when cut, but others seem to have been designed by nature particularly for bouquets. Such flowers as the phlox and the verbascum are out of place for house decoration because they drop their pips, as the corollas are termed, so abundantly that they make the room untidy. No maid or housekeeper likes to be forever sweeping up under a flower arrangement.

There are other flowers which are not to be recommended because they persist in drooping their heads, giving them an unhappy and distressed appearance. This has been especially true of many large flowered dahlias, although an effort is now being made to weed out all the varieties which do not hold up their heads as though they could face the world with an easy conscience. There are still other flowers which are pretty throughout the day but have the habit of closing when nightfall comes, one which comes to my mind now being arctotis grandis.

Unusual Bouquets

There are some flowers in the garden which are seldom thought of as being adapted to house decoration, but which are surprisingly charming when arranged in suitable receptacles. Nepeta mussini, the catmint, which is now being grown in many gardens, is delightful in a low bowl, and keeps a surprisingly long time. The soft shade can be used in almost any room, and is more acceptable on a hot day than brighter colors. The same argument applies to Stachys lanata, which with its gray foliage creates an unusually effective table or mantel decoration.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum, which has been spoken of for use in association with other flowers is not at all out of place when used alone. Its fernlike foliage contrasts nicely with the less elegant heads of the flowers.

Mr. Wilson also introduced Artimisia lactiflora, an August flowering perennial which is useful for cutting and combines well with some of the early darker colored Michaelmas daisies. This is a plant which in China grows as a weed and is regarded by the Chinese farmers, doubtless, in much the same way as our farmers regard the daisies—that is, it is an unwelcome guest. Curiously enough this Chinese weed when introduced to American gardens has become absolutely tractable and has developed into one of our most useful perennials.

Scabiosa caucasica has many points to recommend it as a cut flower and the pentstemons are not to be overlooked. In some gardens Anthemis tinctoria grows almost like a weed. Indeed, it is sometimes looked upon as being rather common just because its cultivation is to be prized, not because it is elegant in any way, but because it is cheerful and because it flowers almost continually the whole of the summer. To use it to best advantage the stems should be cut from the base of vigorous young plants. In a deep vase they will arrange themselves almost automatically, and will keep in good condition for a remarkably long time. It is not unusual to have blooms of anthemis last for a week or 10 days, if cut just as they open.

It is a fact to keep in mind, by the way, that while many flowers, like peonies and roses, last best if cut when in the bud, nearly all of the flowers having heads of the daisy type should not be cut until they are wide open. This applies to Shasta daisies, marguerites, pyrethrums, boltonias, and many hardy asters, as well as to the anthemis.

Garden Path

New York City Gardens Club

AN ACTIVITY of the New York City Gardens Club has been the placing of flower boxes in the windows of the public libraries of the city. Their slogan has been "Every Public Library Window a Garden." The bulletin of this organization says that many of the branches of the library are already equipped with window boxes where growing plants and flowers add to the cheerfulness of the neighborhood and give pleasure to the readers and librarians using the building.

There is no fund for this purpose and library rules do not permit collections for any purpose within the library, so the work is being done through the efforts of members living near the different branches or other interested friends. There are 31 library branches in Manhattan and the Bronx and these all presenting a blooming appearance would be a delight to those who must spend much time in the city during the summer.

"The Block Beautiful" is another activity of this organization. Members who have back-yard gardens, window boxes or roof gardens are asked to approach other residents in their block and try to create an interest in the aims of the club and to ask them to help beautify their homes with gardens and flowers. In February 15 members had already expressed their interest in this plan and had promised to organize their blocks.

A committee from the club has been photographing the city gardens, and one of the results of this work is interestingly given by Zella Mitchell in the bulletin. Miss Mitchell was chairman of the Pictorial Records Committee. She says:

"One of the interesting results of photographing city gardens is the development of one's powers of observation. For example, a study of fences, or walls, which surround the gardens becomes increasingly fascinating.

"There are probably no two alike, although brick walls show considerable similarity. This is, incidentally, the most expensive type to build. Often it is necessary to place a high wall around a garden to protect it from uncongenial neighbors and their cats. One of our members who found a high wall necessary made a concession on behalf of a neighbor's large, black cat, a daily caller of ingratiating personality. She placed a stepladder against the high wall, to the top of which the visitor had learned to ascend. The cat took the hint and every day shares the dinner of the resident cat, thereafter departing in a perfectly dignified manner."

The article continues by describing the different types of fences found by the photographers and closes by saying:

"Best of all are the low fences, where it is possible to have them, whether they are of wood, wire, stone, or hedge. How delightful for a city gardener to find herself among nature-loving, friendly neighbors, for then there is almost sure to develop a community spirit, which often flowers into a community garden. . . . Robert Frost, in his charming poem, "Mending Wall," assures us that "good fences make good neighbors," and many of our City Gardens Club members have shared his desire to know what they "are walling in or walling out."

Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out
And to whom I was like to give offense.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down.

Petunias, Hollyhocks and Canterbury Bells

Philadelphia, Pa.

PETUNIAS, hollyhocks, and Canterbury bells—we know in advance what we can expect of these plants with such gayly colored blossoms! We cannot even think of an old garden without picturing box-edged beds of pink petunias, tall parallel spikes of colorful hollyhocks, against a rambling white-washed wall, or a group of Canterbury bells peering at us across a wall curb. These three varieties of old-fashioned flowers pay large dividends for little effort. In the case of the petunia all we have to do is to sow the seed, and the rain and the sunshine will do the rest.

The new petunias are all large flowering. Some of them are quaintly fluted or deeply fringed, and all of them are deep-throated and beautifully marked. The petunia has so many uses. It will decorate a porch-box or a garden path; in fact it will live quite happily wherever the sun shines.

Most Petunia enthusiasts prefer the single giant flowered varieties, such as California giants, monstrosus, and Purple Prince, but no collection is quite complete without a few double flowering kinds. We must, however, keep in mind when planting double varieties that this seed, is obtained by hybridization, and therefore will not produce all double flowers. Some blossoms on these plants will be sure to be single, but when this happens the blossoms will be unusually fine. The weaker seedlings should receive great care, as they produce the finest double flowers.

Bushing the Petunias

At this time in the latitude of Philadelphia, most petunias are becoming a bit "leggy." We can easily overcome this tendency on the part of these plants by occasionally pinching out the center of each sprout. This will cause the plants to become more bushy, and at the same time prolong their season of blooming. If we are careful to go over our plants each day and remove all dead leaves and withered blossoms there is no reason why we should not have flowers until the plants are cut down by the frost in the fall.

It will be well at this time to sprinkle a little liquid manure over the soil. If the necessary cultivation proves too time-consuming, a mulch of peat moss or lawn clippings may be applied about the roots of these plants. To be really effective the mulch must completely cover the soil to the depth of one inch.

Large flowered varieties should all be staked, being rather top heavy, and having brittle stems the plants are apt to be broken off at the roots unless they are staked.

The Stately Hollyhock

At this time hollyhocks are at their height. There is no garden flower that possesses more decorative possibilities. They are stately, majestic, towering plants that lend interest and beauty wherever they are grown. No matter whether we find them in masses against a stone wall or building, in the rear of the perennial border, or interspersed among the low growing shrubbery they are effective. They are especially useful in a new garden where we want to cover bare places and add to the coloring. Some landscape architects depend almost entirely on the hollyhocks to hide unsightly vistas. Hollyhocks will yield most wonderful flowers the first season.

We can have single or double varieties. It is really the color of a mass of hollyhocks that most of us admire rather than the flowers of individual plants. The stalks range from four to nine feet in length. As hollyhocks bloom from about the end of June to the end of September, their presence in the garden means flowers in August, a season when there are fewer flowers. These plants are somewhat exacting in their soil requirements, demanding a soil composed of good garden loam and leaf mold, equal parts. This must be well incorporated with the soil. Some growers add a little well-decayed manure to the soil. For hollyhocks to be at their best a good drainage must also be provided. Never allow these plants to suffer from want of water during the growing season; they must have plenty of water.

Sow New Hollyhocks Now

This is the time to start new plants. As the seeds ripen in August they can be sown as soon as they are gathered and become dry. Sow in any light soil, and keep the seedlings in a cold frame during the winter. Hollyhocks also self-sow very rapidly. In order to get the best result hollyhocks should never be grown too long in the same place. At this time if the plants are not already staked you will want to do so at once. The wealth of blooms makes the stalks heavy, and a sweeping summer storm might break them off easily unless they were kindly supported by their gardeners. It is also well at this time to give the plants a cupful of liquid manure.

At this time when we are apt to be experiencing hot, dry weather we must give some definite attention to our Canterbury Bells if we would have them continue to bedeck our gardens with their dainty bells. Each day we must literally soak the soil about their roots with water. We must use a sufficient quantity to reach the feeding roots of the plants. Merely sprinkling the top of the soil with water will be of little use. The Campanula family are all moisture loving. Aside from watering we must give the plants a mulch; this can consist of either leaf mold, lawn clipping, peat moss or well rotted cow manure. Any of these will be useful in retaining moisture.

In late August we must be particularly careful to remove all dead leaves and fading flowers. This will not only add to the attractiveness of our garden, but will encourage the development of other flowers. When staking Canterbury Bells do not gather them in shapeless bundles, but tie the stems to a stake, and arrange the plants in such a way that air can reach the center of the plant. This also insures an even distribution of sun.

The Sweet Bellflower Family

The Campanula or Bellflower family cannot have too much praise. The flowers and foliage are equally desirable, and the plants are so adaptable. The most prominent members of this family are Canterbury Bell, Bluebell, Peach Bell and Hare Bell. There are many ranging from two inches high to those four and one-half feet high, all bell shaped and of lovely color. Of the low growing varieties the Carpathian Harebell is the most practical for a rock garden. For general garden use the Canterbury Bell will be best. We can select the pink, blue or white varieties and they are equally lovely. Because when fully grown they are about three feet high, they should be placed at the back of the border.

Canterbury Bells are lovely when planted in close proximity to sweet Williams or shasta daisies. All Bellflowers demand full sunlight, at present being crowded. They enjoy a good rich soil. In the spring or early summer incorporate some manure and bone meal with the soil in which these plants are growing. Most campanulas are biennials; for this reason we must sow some seeds each year. This will mean flowering plants next season. All Bellflower seed must be watered every day. Always when possible winter these seedlings in a cool frame. If we do not care to sow seeds we can propagate Canterbury Bells by cutting or root division.

When fall comes these plants will require some protection. So we must pack some dead forest leaves or other dry leaves around their roots. Some people use evergreen boughs for this purpose.

Any of these three varieties of flowers are so easily raised, and require so little care that they should be included in every garden.

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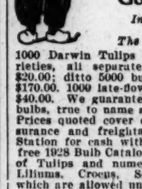
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ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

A Bostonian Discovers Virginia

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

II

LAST week we told something of our happy experiences during a six-day visit to Virginia. After a day and a half in and about Charlottesville we went to Williamsburg, which was the second capital of the State for over 80 years preceding 1780. The day spent there revealed to us the importance of the place from so many aspects that it deserves separate attention at another time.

Leaving the second capital of Virginia, about halfway between the Rivers York and James, a five-mile ride southward brought us to the location of the first capital, Jamestown. Here the site of the first English colony in America, established in 1607, is now a private estate. Nothing stands that was erected in its early days save the brick tower of the old church and the tombs and the grounds which surround it.

Little that is cheerful is found in Jamestown's story for its first dozen years. Its finest human interest centers around the character of Capt. John Smith, who at the age of 28 stands out as the one worthy leader. Here on the ground where he dwelt, kept peace with powerful Powhatan, ruled the colonists firmly but kindly, brought prosperity as he subdued scheming and weak would-be leaders, we realize as never before his high character and many talents.

As we look on a landscape that has changed little in the three centuries that have passed since she was at home here, Pocahontas, the youthful daughter of Powhatan, is more than a legend. She becomes a vivid and lovable personality when we learn of her long continued deeds of friendly generosity. There were many other kindly acts beside the often quoted story of bringing to the starving English the corn which they were too ignorant and indolent to grow for themselves.

The Society for Preserving Virginia Antiquities has done much to save what was left on the site of the first settlement. They have restored a main portion of the old church, the tower of which still remained; protected the river bank so that no further erosion is likely to occur; gathered and displayed in a near-by building hundreds of relics discovered in the course of their excavation.

Some Colonial Mansions

Quite a different aspect of Virginian life was met the following day as we drove northeast from Richmond to visit some of the famed estates along the Rappahannock. These are typical Virginian homes of wealth and of social and political leadership that still remain, chiefly in the Tidewater district. Most of them were built in the fifty years preceding 1775. They are the most ambitious residences of the period in America, and in the opinion of many their architectural merit has not been equaled since. Mt. Airy, Sabine Hall, Stratford Hall were the three that we saw.

It is not easy to make words suggest the many-sided satisfaction that we found in these calls. Surrounding each of these houses were once, and in some cases are now, thousands of acres in tillage, pasture or woodland. Each one was almost a community in itself, where all crafts necessary to its comfort were active and resident. Leisure, culture, vigorous independence, were common traits of these proprietors, dwelling several miles distant from one another.

Typical Characteristics

Their immense crops were shipped coastwise or across the ocean from their own docks, for every such plantation was on a great river. Fine horses whose fame carried some of them to England were bred at one place, Mount Airy of the Tayloes. The successive masters of this estate were close friends and supporters of the Colony and of the young Republic.

Such a place may be approached by a drive of half a mile from the main highway, so bringing us to the public entrance. From this we may enter a great hall, center of family life and itself as large as a small house. The garden doorway is opposite the one through which we came in, and opens onto acres of well-kept green, beyond which the plantation lands may slope gently for a mile or more to the river.

This property may have always remained in the family who were the first owners. The house may hold much of the furniture with which it was first equipped. Portraits of its founders and notable descendants may hang on the walls, while its present inmates graciously receive us and allow us to absorb what we may of the rare atmosphere of this unique aristocracy.

Save Stratford Hall Next!

The trip covering the three notable estates mentioned ended at Stratford Hall. This estate of the Virginia Lees is associated with the great deeds of this colony and State from its earliest days. Strangely enough it contains little or no furnishings which once belonged to any one of the several generations who have in turn added fame to it. As we remarked on this fact, it was explained that about 100 years ago one son had been bequeathed the mansion and its many acres, while another received the contents of the home.

We do not know how widely is scattered the furniture which surrounded Richard Henry Lee, close friend of Washington and within a few months of his age; a son "Light Horse Harry," valiant in the Revolution; Robert E. Lee, honored and loved by Massachusetts as well as by Virginia.

Mount Vernon, Monticello and Kenmore become the property of patriotic organizations, and thousands of people are happy to visit them each year. Our knowledge of the other famous homes of the State is small, but enough at least to lead to a question. What place is now more worthy of similar restoration than this Stratford Hall? A leading authority tells us that it contains some of the finest interior walls in the country.

None of the five main buildings has reached a serious state of condition. Each succeeding year it will be found of greater difficulty to secure the essentials for re-creating the original furnishings, either by re-assembling the actual objects, or purchasing those which are harmonious in period.

In and About Fredericksburg

From Stratford on the south shore of the Potomac, we turned west for a 35-mile ride to Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock. This famous old town stands high on the western bank of the broad stream. Rich in associations with the Washington family, on its east the land slopes sharply from one of the estates of Augustine Washington, George's father. This the young man inherited and here was his home during part of his boyhood.

Within the town itself is the mansion Kenmore, although but a small part of its original land holdings are now attached to it. Many of its formerly open acres are covered by homes, some quite new. This mansion has been quite recently secured by the Kenmore associates, and is open to the public. Its highly interesting history as the home of George Washington's sister Betty has been narrated in detail on this page, together with that of the home of George Washington's mother, during her latter years.

High on the eastern bank of the river and less than a mile from the town stands the remarkable colonial home Chatham, built, it is said, by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. This far-sighted English statesman and friend of the American colonists never occupied it, but a nephew did, we are told.

Its title long ago passed from the family and it is now owned by a northern family of wealth.

While the house itself is not open to the public, visitors are conditionally allowed the privileges of the grounds. This in itself was an opportunity which will long be remembered, for their wide extent, great age, the beauty of their high hedges of box and of cedar, their many trees planted two centuries ago, combine to make a marvel of many-phased beauty.

Mt. Vernon and Au Revoir

Continuing our contacts with the Washington family, the following day took us to Mount Vernon. This is the colonial home of Virginia which is quite naturally best known throughout the Nation. In fact, it was quite too popular for personal comfort on that afternoon, for about 2200 other people tried to see it then. This leads us to suggest that August should not be chosen as the time to go there. June or October might allow one better to appreciate its attractions.

Here ended our short and much too hasty jaunt through a small portion of Virginia. The hours spent there were rich in the delights of natural beauty, scenes of historic importance, contacts with noted homes which cannot be matched in America, and, pleasantest of all, with the Virginians of today. Everywhere we met with cordial, well-poised and generous hospitality. The Virginians' pride in the story of her past carries a quiet satisfaction, mildly modified, as we sensed it, by the impression that New Englanders and chiefly those of Massachusetts rate their own distinctions as dominant.

The Bay State and the Old Dominion together led the colonies in their nation building struggle. Its success seems inconceivable were the talents and the courage of either lacking. They were necessary to each other in all the problems and crises that each faced as events slowly moved from the first landings to the final break for independence—moved them along through parallel though widely separated channels. Their combined stream was fed by 11 others, until their united flood broke the barriers of outside control.

Quilts and Quilting

By MARY C. PICKETT

IF THE woman of today is at all curious as to how Grandma and Great-grandma put in their spare moments in an era that was without movies, radio, jazz and automobiles, she has but to visit an exhibition of antique quilts.

In the general revival of color for home decoration the gayly colored ancient log-cabin pattern may fit into the master's den, or cover a couch in the cozy corner as nothing else can.

Two years ago, Chester I. Campbell determined to do his bit toward reviving this interesting art, introduced into his Home Beautiful Exposition, in Boston, a real old-fashioned quilting bee. One hundred dollars in gold was offered to the society or club that would produce the best quilt, the work of quilting to be done at the exposition. In addition to this, a prize was offered for the best finished quilt that was displayed during exhibition week.

The quilting bee was repeated this year and the hundred-dollar prize was awarded to the Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women at Malden, Massachusetts. The quilt produced was designed by Mrs. Mary L. Barlow, a resident of the home, who is well past seventy. It was made of blue and white sateen, containing forty-nine squares. The center of each square was a four-inch block of white cloth bearing the autograph of some person now prominent in the public eye.

Among those who gladly gave their signatures were Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Zona Gale, Katherine Lee Bates.

Active quilting centers are numerous in New England as well as in the Virginia and Kentucky mountains where thrifty northern teachers have led the mountain women to capitalize the ancient industry. Prominent among such activities in New England is the one at West Tisbury, on Nantucket.

The bed seems always to have had its appeal to the handiworker. The world had scarcely emerged from the Dark Ages before silken bed coverings of elaborate designs made their appearance in the homes of royalty and others who could afford them.

Some of these quilts were of such exquisite workmanship that they have found their way into Old World museums, where they will remain as marvels of woman's handicraft for all time. The quilt as we know it in America was in the beginning a strictly utilitarian article, born no doubt of the necessity of keeping warm in the new and untried climate.

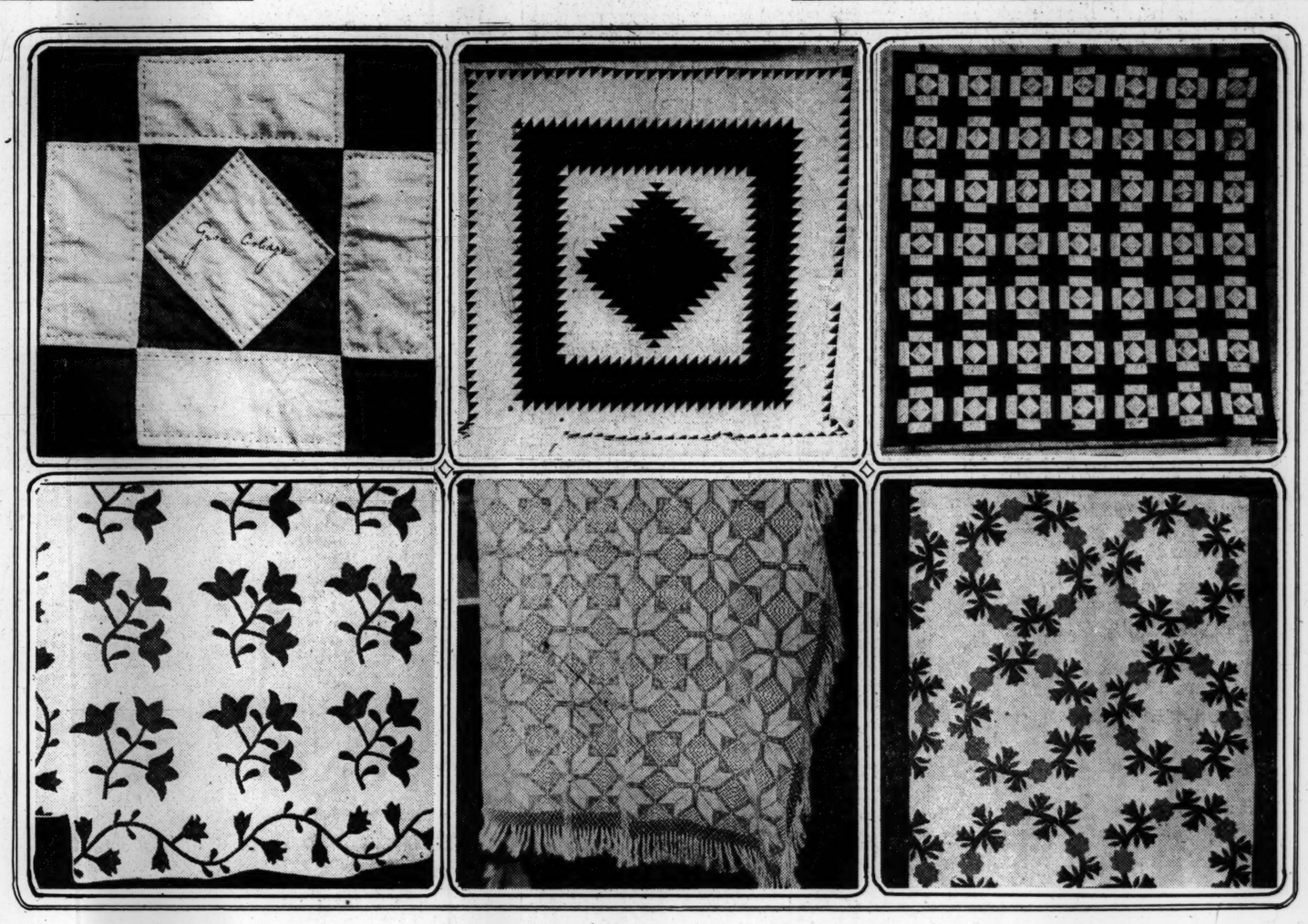
Another prime favorite of colonial days was the candlewick quilt. The patterns for these were traced on unbleached cloth and stitched daintily from the under side leaving ends long enough to be clipped on the right side.

The knitted quilt is both intricate and artistic and again there is much cause to wonder at the patience of women who made them when we stop to consider the fineness of the thread used.

The crochetted sort has always been popular. The fact that it is a trifle easier of accomplishment than some of the others may explain. When evenly done the crochet quilt whether done in squares, strips or as a whole is a thing of beauty and something that any woman should be proud to own.

Quilts of embroidery and crochet work combined are also beautiful. Large embroidered squares joined with bands of crocheted filet inserting make a bed covering that is at the same time beautiful and useful. The patchwork quilt did not come into its own until after the introduction of manufactured cloth and calico.

Present day needlecraft magazines are featuring patterns for appliqued quilts, but our grandmothers depended on nature to supply the designs. When we look at one of these antique quilts appliqued with oak leaf pattern cut from the native tree, and remember that the work was probably done by candlelight in the long winter evenings, we are lost in admiration of the industry and patience of the women who executed them.



What the Handiwork of Grandmothers in the Early Nineteenth Century Wrought, Quilts, Richly Blended in Color, Exquisite in Workmanship

The Charm of Old Chatelaines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, England

FOR the collector in search of antiques that shall be eloquent of the time that produced them, the chatelaine, at one time essential to the attire both of the housewife and of the lady of leisure, offers much interest.

Most of us possess, stowed away obscurely at the bottom of a jewel case, some example of the nineteenth- or possibly the eighteenth-century chatelaine worn by some forebear, and fashioned in steel or perhaps in silver. Such a chatelaine delights us by its wealth of small implements and reminds us of the interests and occupations of its former owner. The word originally meant the mistress of a château.

What those implements which it carried may be will depend very much upon the status of the woman who first acquired the trinket. The mistress of the kitchen would favor the inclusion among her chatelaine's fitments of a small nutmeg grater in silver, in order that she might have ready at hand the spice needed for flavoring stew. She will also see to it that there is a ring for her storeroom keys, for this room was at one time guarded as carefully as a safe deposit. The earliest chatelaines no doubt evolved from the girdle of the janitress who believed in carrying her keys upon her person for safety.

The lady of fashion, on the other hand, regarded her chatelaine as a means of displaying all manner of elegant trifles, pertaining either to the toilet table or the work table. The ideas of the court lady, say in Tudor times, differed to a considerable extent from those current in the eighteenth century. Queen Elizabeth reserved for very special occasions a chatelaine of which the golden handle was enriched with rubies and pearls—for she had all the love of handsome jewels peculiar to her line.

Most attractive are the chatelaines which restrict their trappings for the most part to the odds-and-ends needed in needlework and fine embroideries. Great must have been the clanking occasioned by the chatelaines that were hung with all the fitments of a well-equipped workbox. The scissors and needle-case, the thimble and bodkin, the tape measure, to mention but a few of them.

The bodkin was in the past a far more vital factor in everyday life than it is now. The materfamilias needed it continually for running tapes and ribbons into the garments which then knew neither hooks and eyes nor pressers. A great point to have it attached to oneself.

Vinaigrettes, in which a scrap of sponge saturated with toilet vinegar was kept beneath a top of perforated silver, figured largely among the Georgian and Victorian chatelaines. So did the tiny scent bottle, ready to be called into use in the days when women considered it a proof of femininity to depend on such things.

Tablets, or engagement books incased in decorated metal and accompanied by a small pencil case, are prominent among the hangings of the nineteenth-century chatelaines.

Not a few included as a central feature a small watch with an enameled back, which was kept facing outward. An ornate watch key to fit would in that case be provided. The masculine exquisite would follow in Milady's footsteps and hang from his waist a fob, similarly equipped. In no essential particulars would it differ from her chatelaine except as he would substitute a collection of seals for articles more distinctly feminine in type.

Chatelaines of highly wrought gold and fine enamels will, of course, always command their price on account of their intrinsic value. The collector of small means may, on the other hand, pick up inexpensively many a specimen carried out in pinchbeck, in burnished steel and in silver, oxidized and otherwise. The steel chatelaines vary as to quality. While some are cut with such delicacy as to resemble marcasite, others are of the molded type, coarse and by no means brilliant.

So, too, with the silver examples which may be exquisitely hand-wrought wonders of chased and repoussé work, or in other cases, crude and machine-made with chain links that are imperfectly welded and without that charm of personality that makes the better specimens such a delight to handle.

But the enthusiast will soon learn to differentiate upon these points, and will come to appreciate the fact that, productive of pleasure as her hobby may be, it has been taken up by so few people that the faker and the forger have not complicated it by their wares.



Satisfying Sweeps of Line in the First Floor Stairway of the Boston Women's City Club's House

In the Washington Household

OF THE thousands who will visit Mount Vernon on the Potomac this year, I wonder how many will pause before the collection of old spinning wheels, flax brakes and looms and try to picture to themselves the way of living to which these mute witnesses testify? It was a way of living seemingly as remote from ours in this twentieth century as that of the medieval manors of Romance, which indeed it resembled in many respects.

Aside from the historic light that beats upon Mount Vernon as the home of George Washington, in its preservation and refurnishing by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, it reveals to us a typical instance of this manorial manner of living in Tidewater Virginia.

Highest Style of Living

Probably no southern plantation was run on a more exact and businesslike basis, or was more fitted to exemplify the characteristics of the time and place than was Mount Vernon. Both the master and the mistress of the manor were active, unswerving in their proper demands upon themselves as well as upon their dependents. As a result they achieved a style of living which was the highest possible to be obtained under such circumstances.

Here upon the banks of the river, separated from the wharf where anchored vessels direct from the mother country by no more than a wide strip of lawn, the "Big House" formed a pivot around which all industries and operations revolved.

Around it were grouped the smaller buildings in which were housed the different operations, the dairy, the spinning, the weaving, the shoemaking, the blacksmithing, etc., while at varying distances were the dwellings of the skilled workers and the cabins of the slaves and other servants.

During the 16 years between George Washington's marriage to the attractive and wealthy young widow, Martha Custis, in 1759, and the outbreak of the Revolution, the estate came to consist of five farms. The laborers, however, lived in the settlement with their companions who did other kinds of work.

Hundreds of Workers

Upon the Mount Vernon plantation there were several hundred workers in all groups. In 1774, for example, Washington paid taxes on 135 slaves. There were Mrs. Washington's dower slaves in addition and many white servants. Some of them were indentured for life; some for a term of years, as the Redemptioners; those who bound themselves to serve for the payment of their passage from the mother country; always a certain number of skilled workers who agreed to a short contract, and who were given a small house, clothing and provisions in addition to a small sum of money. Among these were carpenters, coopers, sawyers, blacksmiths, millers, tanners, curriers, shoemakers, spinners, weavers and knitters, as well as house and stable servants.

The plantation thus was practically a self-sustaining community, raising all its food, making the rougher implements, milling its grain, weaving, spinning and making clothing and household materials and furnishings.

The Mistresses' Responsibilities

It is right here that the figure of Martha Washington, ideal mistress of the manor, comes before us as a distinct figure upon the screen. Upon Colonel Washington devolved all matters pertaining to the outside work of the whole plantation. How well he attended to this is attested by the volumes of notes, letters, accounts, diaries and inventories preserved in the archives of the National Library at Washington.

Upon Mrs. Washington came the oversight of all household industries pertaining to the making of food material—the butter and cheese making, the curing of meats, the general oversight of cooking and ordering meals, the giving out of supplies and attention to all details of house furnishing. More especially hers was the enormous task of making clothing, bed and table linen, as well as carpets and hangings, through all processes from the wool fleece just sheared and the cotton and flax as harvested from the fields.

Luxuries such as silk gowns and stockings, satin coats, lace ruffles and feathers, fine furniture, objects of art or decoration were ordered twice a year from the London factories in exchange for the cargoes which sailed from Washington's own wharf at the end of the lawn. Many records remain to show the thoroughness with which Washington attended to the preparation of orders on London—as well as letters which reveal that the orders were often filled with a disregard to accuracy.

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NEW TOPS FOR YEAR MADE BY MANY STOCKS

Large Blocks Change Hands at Rising Prices—Public Buys

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The stock market gave another impressive demonstration of strength in today's brief session.

More than a score of issues were elevated to new high levels for a year or longer on gains of 1 to nearly 7 points.

Trading was again in large volume, several blocks of 5000 to 14,000 shares changing hands.

The optimistic character of week-end trade reviews, coupled with the recent improvement in the brokers' loan situation, furnished the background for the advance.

Public participation, which had been restricted during the last few months by high money rates, was again an important factor in the day's proceedings.

Allied Chemical, Warner Brothers Pictures A, Kroger Stores, Atlantic Refining, and National Cash Register all advanced 3 to 6½ points to new high records. Green Cananea Copper also ran up 6 points, and Reading, Houston Oil, Radio, General Motors and Curtiss sold 3 to 4 points higher.

Adams Express lost 11 points of yesterday's 14-point gain, but Montgomery Ward quickly made up an early decline of 5 points.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 2,067,000 shares.

Trading in the bond market continued dull today with prices showing little change. The bullish enthusiasm of the stock market seemed to have little effect today, and week-end profit-taking served to offset the few small gains.

Industrials and rails held steady, although there was some selling of oils, particularly Sinclair Crude 5½s.

The foreign list and United States Government obligations were irregular.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It would be interesting to know what proportion of purchases made today are speculative and what for investment. That there is a great body of funds available and waiting for investment opportunities there is no reason to doubt, but it is difficult to believe that there is much outright buying. If there is little investment buying, there is apparently also very little selling. Investors know that others are ready and willing to take their place on any substantial reaction. This naturally makes them reluctant to sell. While realizing in many instances that their holdings are overvalued, they see no recourse but to hold them and await the growth of companies to justify prices.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: In consideration of the recent rapid rise in many leading stocks, it may not be inadvisable to accept a portion of one's profits on days of strength.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: At this writing the market has had an unusually rapid advance without any reaction, and it would seem likely that many stocks are in a temporarily overbought position. But there is little to suggest that reaction at this time would be other than a buying opportunity. An upward trend is firmly established and there are no indications of early culmination.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The type of market experienced yesterday was unquestionably one which not only encouraged new buying, on a broad scale, but gave no occasion to question either the character of buying or its forcefulness in moving prices.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Despite the prospect of continued tighter money, the mood of the speculative public (and seemingly that of some of the most powerful banking leaders) remains decidedly bullish on the country and on those securities which represent growing earning power. Full momentum ahead has returned, and the movement may require a considerable period to run its course.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: The advance in stock market prices has been so rapid in many instances that it would seem as if a setback could shortly be expected, as the pace is becoming too fast to last.

Goodbody & Co., New York: Despite the decline in brokers' loans, we are inclined to look for a reaction of short duration during the coming week.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The ease with which stocks have been rising has undoubtedly brought the public back into the market on a fairly heavy scale, and weakened the technical position to a considerable extent. A technical reaction might, therefore, occur at any time. Purchase of railroad stocks during recessions would seem to involve assuming only slight risk.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.09½	1.10⅝	1.09¼	1.10½
Dec.	1.14¼	1.16	1.14¼	1.15⅞
Mar.	1.18¾	1.20¾	1.18¾	1.20¾

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	.89½	.91⅜	.89⅛	.91
Dec.	.72½	.73⅛	.72⅜	.73⅛
Mar.	.75	.75⅜	.75	.75⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	.37	.37⅞	.37	.37⅞
Dec.	.39⅞	.40½	.39⅞	.40½
Mar.	.42½	.43	.42½	.42⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	12.30	12.45	12.30	12.45
Oct.	12.45	12.60	12.45	12.60
Dec.	12.67	12.75	12.67	12.75

DODGE PRODUCTION HIGH

DETROIT, Aug. 24 — Production schedules of passenger cars and trucks by Dodge Brothers, Inc. are set at about 27,000 for August in an effort to fill the unusually large number of orders on hand, according to the latest factory figures. The unprecendented seasonal demand for cars and trucks is reported general from every section of the country.

WARNER BROTHERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., notified holders of the 6½ per cent notes that upon presentation of notes for payment on Oct. 15 they would be entitled to a premium of $50 cash or to certificates for 7½ shares of common stock for each $1000 note, in accordance with the agreement made three years ago.

SUPPLY OF AMERICAN COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The world visible supply of American cotton is smaller than a year ago, acording to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. It is now 1,822,577 bales, compared with 3,063,422 at this time last year. It decreased in the last week 111,840 bales, compared with 51,888 in the like week last year.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NET

The Illinois Central Railroad's July net operating income totaled $1,662,697, compared with $2,076,472 last year. For the first seven months the total is $14,011,962, compared with $15,502,067 in the like period last year.

COOK COUNTY BOND AWARD

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—A syndicate headed by Continental National Co. made the high bid of 97.14 for the $2,700,000 Cook County road and bridge 4 per cent bonds, due 1930 to 1945.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Money today was 2⅞ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4¼ per cent; three months, 4¼@4⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 25	Last Aug. 24
100	Abitibi	52	52	52	53
100	Ab & Straus.	101	101	101	102½
100	Adams Ex ..	328	328	328	339
400	Adv-Ru	48½	48⅛	48½	41½
100	Adv-Ru pf..	53½	53½	53½	53
400	Ahumada ..	3	3	3	2⅞
3800	Air Reduc ..	78¾	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛
200	Ajax Rub ..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
100	Alb P W P	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
6700	Allied Ch ..	204	97⅞	202¾	197½
100	Allied Ch pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
3100	Allis-Chal ..	133	131¾	132⅝	132
400	Amerada ...	31½	31	31	31⅜
2800	Am Ag Ch..	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
600	Am Ag C pf	73½	72	73½	73⅛
100	Am Beet S..	22	22	22	22
200	Am Brake...	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜
8600	Am Can ...	108¼	106½	106½	108
100	Am Can pf..	141½	141½	141½	..
200	Am Car & F	92	92	92	91½
2100	Am Chicle..	87½	86⅛	86⅛	86½
300	Am En Til..	69	69	69	69⅝
400	Am Ex	218	218	218	218
2600	Am&FPw ..	37⅝	36¼	36¼	36¾
300	Am Ice	44	43⅜	43⅜	44
2800	Am Int Crp..	103½	102	103	102
1900	Am Linseed	118½	117	118⅝	117¾
1000	Am Loco ..	96¼	94¾	95½	92⅞
300	Am Loco pf.	116	116	116	..
6700	Am Metals..	48⅛	48	48	48
800	Am Pw&Lt..	86⅝	85½	85½	86¼
100	Am P&L 6%.	103½	103½	103½	103¼
600	Am Rad pf.	152½	151	151	152
100	Am Ry Ex.	123	123	123	123¾
1200	Am Republic	67⅜	65⅝	66	66⅛
400	Am Ship ...	4½	4	4½	4⅜
2600	Am Smelt ..	240½	238	238	238½
800	Am Stl Fnd.	53⅝	53	53¼	53
20	Am SFnd pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	111
200	Am Sugar ..	71	71	71	72
800	Am T&T ...	179½	179	179½	179⅛
2400	Am Type ...	113	111½	113	..
200	Am WWrks.	59¼	59	59	58½
900	Am Zinc ...	27¼	27	27	27½
6700	Anaconda ..	72	71½	71½	71
400	Arch Dan...	81⅝	80	81	81
100	Armour D pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞
6800	Arm Ill A..	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
2600	Arm Ill B..	11¾	11	11⅜	11
300	Arm Ill pf...	87¼	87¼	87¼	87⅞
1100	Arnold Cons	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞
300	Asso DGNN	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	48½
1500	Atchison ...	194⅝	193⅞	194	192½
300	Atl Coast DL	168	168	168	..
100	Atl G&WI ..	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
300	Atl G&WI pf	54⅝	53½	53½	..
8900	Atl Refin ...	171½	166½	166½	168
400	Atlas Tack .	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¼
800	Austin N....	5⅞	5½	5½	6⅜
400	Baldwin pf .	117	117	117	..
3700	Balt & Ohio	111⅜	110	111	110¼
100	Bangor ⅞ A	76	76	76	76
300	Barker Bros	29⅝	29½	29½	29
100	Barnet	25	25	25	25
26100	Barnsdall A.	27⅛	26½	27	26⅞
300	Beacon Oil..	17	17	17	17⅛
100	Beechnut ..	76¾	76¾	76⅝	76½
200	Bel NR ppf.	87	86½	87	87
300	Best & Co...	76⅜	75⅞	75⅞	76
8500	Beth Steel..	62½	61⅝	62½	61
100	Beth Stl pf.	120	120	120	120
300	Bon Ami...	73½	73⅜	73½	72¾
300	Booth Fish.	8	8	8	8¼
600	Borden	166¼	165	166¼	164
2800	Briggs	38¼	36⅝	38¼	36½
1300	Brit Steel....	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	4⅝
100	Brit Stl 2pf.	7	7	7	6½
2600	Brockway..	63⅞	62½	62½	63½
100	Br Edison..	247¼	247¼	247¼	247
800	Br Man Tr.	68	67⅝	68	68
100	Br Man pf.	92	92	92	91
100	Br Un Gas.	144¼	144¼	144¼	143
1800	Bruns Balke	45¾	44¾	45	44½
1400	Bruns Term	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	42⅞
400	Bucyrus ...	35⅝	35½	35⅝	36
300	Bucy cv pf.	45	45	45	43¾
900	Burroughs .	155⅝	154	154	154
4100	Butte Cop..	9½	9	9	9
3900	Butte & Sup	11⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅞
100	Butterick ..	44	44	44	45½
3100	Byers	106⅝	104⅛	106⅝	104¼
200	Cal aPck...	74	74	74	74
200	Callahan ...	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
3600	Cal & Ariz.	103⅞	102¼	103	101½
5600	Cal & Hecla	27¼	27	27¼	27
1800	Canon M....	47¾	47½	47¾	47½
1200	Canada Dry	78⅞	78	78⅞	78½
500	Can Pac....	213½	212½	212½	212⅝
200	Case Thresh	337⅞	337⅞	337⅞	340⅞
7800	Cen Alloy ..	39⅞	39½	39⅝	40
10	Cen Alloy pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
1500	Cerro de P.	78⅜	78	78	77⅜
300	Cert-Teed ..	43½	43½	43½	43½
400	Certo Corp .	79	79	79	79
300	Chanc-Clev.	10	10	10	10¼
800	Chand-Cl pf	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21¼
1400	Ches Corp ..	66⅛	65⅜	65⅜	65½
500	Ches & Ohio.	184½	183¼	184	184
300	Chi&Alt pf.	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
1100	Chi&Gt West	14	13½	13½	13⅞
6100	Chi Gt W pf	31	29⅞	31	30⅞
2900	Chi M & S P	38	37⅞	37⅝	37⅛
2700	Chi M&SPpf	52	51½	51⅜	51½
1000	Chi & NW..	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜	84⅜
1000	Chi RI	124	123⅞	124	123⅛
100	Chi RI 6%..	102	102	102	..
100	Chi RI 7%..	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
30	Chi Yel Cab	32	31½	32	31½
100	Chick Cot O	50½	50½	50½	..
2000	Childs	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	48
1900	Chile Cop ..	45⅞	45½	45⅝	45¼
100	Christie Bro	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
37100	Chrysler	98½	97⅛	97½	98¼
400	City Stor B.	87	86	87	..
500	Cluett Pbdy.	70½	70	70½	70½
800	Coca Cola .	164⅞	163	164⅞	163½
1200	Collins & A	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	56⅞
400	Colo F&I ...	62¼	62	62	61½
2200	Col Gas.....	119⅞	118¼	119⅛	119½
100	Col Carbon...	89	89	89	89
500	Com Cred....	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	31¾
4000	Com Inv Tr	86	81½	86	81¾
700	Com Sol.....	194¼	193	193¼	173⅞
2300	Comwlth Pw	85⅝	84¾	84¾	84¼
11800	Congoleum..	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	24¾
10300	Con Gas....	149⅝	148½	149¼	148½
1000	Con Gas pf.	99½	99½	99½	99⅝
700	Con Ry C pf	77¾	77	77½	76½
600	Con Textile..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
1400	Container A.	27	27	27	28¼
300	Container B.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
200	Cont Bak B	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
17400	Cont Can...	118½	117⅝	118½	118
1000	Cont Ins.....	83¼	82	83¼	82
1000	Cont Motors	12	12	12	11⅜
10	Corn Ex Bk.	704	104	104	101
1500	Corn Prd....	84½	83⅞	84⅛	84⅞
900	Coty	191⅛	189⅜	190	190¼
100	Crucible	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅛
100	Cuba Cane..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Cub Am S....	18½	18	18⅛	18½
1200	Cudahy	74½	74⅛	74⅜	74
11400	Curtiss	114⅝	112	112¾	111⅝
200	Cutler	58	58	58	57⅝
100	Cuyamel Fr.	50	50	50	..
6900	Davison ...	54	52¼	53¼	53
40	Deere pf ...	125⅛	125	125	125
1600	Del & Hud.	199	198	198	198
500	Det Edison..	210	204	210	203
300	Devoe&R A.	51	51	51	50½
340	Diamond M.	165	158	162½	157⅞
1000	Dome Mines.	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	Dodge A....	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	19¾
700	Dupont	381⅞	381¼	381⅝	381
100	Dupont deb.	115	115	115	..
200	Dodge pf ..	100	99½	100	100
600	East Kodak.	185¾	185	185¼	185¼
20	East Kod pf	130	130	130	..
3100	Eaton Axle.	48	47⅝	48	47⅞
31500	Elec Auto L	89¾	86⅞	89¾	86⅝
300	Elec Boat..	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅞
2000	Elec P&L .	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞
6800	Elec Sto Bat	83	82	82⅞	81⅝
200	Emer-Br B.	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
10	Emporium .	26	26	26	..
200	End John..	78½	78¼	78½	..
1500	Eng P S....	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	42¼
200	Equit Bldg.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
900	Erie	52½	52	52⅛	52
1100	Erie 1 pf...	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57¾
500	Eureka Vac.	67	66⅞	67	67⅝
800	Fed Motor T	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
300	First Nat St	42⅛	41¾	41¾	41¾
2500	Fisk Rubber	10¼	10	10¼	10⅛
100	Fisk Rub 1pf	65	65	65	..
2200	Fleischm'nn	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾
7700	Fox A	87¼	85½	87¼	85½
1900	Freeport Tx	66⅜	65¾	66	66
500	Gabriel A ..	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	23
100	Gardner M..	9	9	9	9½
800	Gen Am Tk	72½	72⅜	72⅜	71
1300	Gen Asphalt	76	75	75	75½
400	Gen Cable..	27¾	27	27	27⅝
400	Gen Cable A	71⅝	70¼	71	73
11900	Gen Elec ..	161	157½	161	157⅜
300	Gen G&E A	56	56	56	56
200	Gen Ice Cr..	79¼	79	79	79
100	GenG&E 7%	110	110	110	111¼
201600	Gen Motors	196½	194	194¾	192⅞
100	Gen Mot 7%	125	125	125	124⅝
600	Gen O Ad A	50	49½	49⅞	50
100	Gen O Ad ct	33½	33½	33½	33¾
1000	Gen Ry Sig.	99¾	98½	99	99⅝
100	Gen Refrac	54½	54½	54½	53⅝
2600	Gillette	106½	105	105	106⅝
1300	Gimbel Br...	54⅜	54¼	54¼	54⅛
200	Gimbel pf ..	98	98	98	..
2800	Glidden	25½	25¼	25½	25
100	Glidden ppf	101	101	101	110¼
13400	Gold Dust ..	101¼	99	99⅞	99¾
2600	Goodrich ..	81⅞	80⅝	81½	81¾
3000	Goodyear ..	64⅜	63⅛	63⅛	64⅝
1100	Gotham Hos.	79	78	79	78
200	Gotham nv..	79¼	78	78	77½
20300	Graham-P...	42½	40⅞	42¼	41
3000	Granby	59¼	58⅞	59½	59
400	Grand Union	32½	32¼	32½	32½
2600	Grand Un pf	53⅝	52	53¼	52⅛
100	Grt Nor pf ..	99¾	99¾	99¾	100½
200	Grt No pf ct	97⅝	97⅞	97¾	97
100	Grt Nor Ore	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½
1000	Grt W Sug.	34	34	34	34
22700	Green-Can .	119⅜	116⅝	119	113
100	Gulf Steel..	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
30	Hack Wt A.	25	25	25	..
10	Hanna 1 pf..	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68
10	Havana pf..	68	68	68	71½
100	Hershey pf..	77½	77½	77½	77½
100	Hoe & Co....	20	20	20	..
400	Hollander....	25	25	25	26⅛
200	Homestake..	71¾	71½	71½	..
4900	Houston Oil.	148½	143¼	143¼	144½
200	Howe So....	59	59	59	59
200	Hud Man....	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
2200	Hudson Mot.	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	81⅜
25700	Hupp Mot....	65	64¾	64⅝	64⅝
300	Ill Central..	140¾	140¾	140¾	142¼
1400	Ind Oil & G.	26⅜	26	26⅜	26¼
10100	Indian Refin	34⅝	33½	34⅜	33⅞
300	Ind Ref pf..	244	240	244	..
5200	Indian Re ct	32¼	31⅛	32¼	31¼
400	Inland St...	65	64½	64½	64½
2500	Inspiration..	22¾	22⅛	22½	22
6100	Interboro R.	46⅞	44	44½	46
400	Intercon Rub	10	9⅞	10	10
300	Int Agri.....	16	15⅝	15¾	15¾
400	Int Cement .	64⅜	64⅝	64⅝	64¼
12700	Int Comb...	63⅛	62¼	62⅜	62⅝
600	Int Harv ...	284¾	284¾	284¾	286
6300	Int Match pf	107⅝	106¼	106¼	105⅝
400	Int M Mar..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
500	Int MMar pf	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34½
9400	Int Nickel ..	104⅛	104	104¼	104⅜
200	Int Rap cts.	68	68	68	68⅜
1000	Int Paper ..	69	69	69	69
200	Int pa 7%ct	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99
100	Int Rys	46½	46½	46½	46
100	Int Rys pf..	82	81⅛	82	80
80	Int Salt ...	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	..
2000	Int Tel & T	181⅞	181	181⅝	181⅜
1500	Jewel Tea...	131⅛	130	130	130
100	Jewel Tea pf	124	124	124	..
4700	Johns Man..	127½	126½	127⅛	127
600	Kan City So	53⅞	52	52⅞	52¾
200	Kan C So pf	68	68	68	..
200	Kayser	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
300	Keith Albee.	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Kelly Sp 8%	65½	65½	65½	..
1000	Kelsey Wh..	33	32⅞	33	32⅜
2000	Kelvinator .	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
5600	Kennecott ..	98	97⅜	97½	97¼
100	Kinney	40	40	40	..
20	Kinney pf ..	92	92	92	..
7500	Kolster	62¾	61½	61¼	62⅛
1500	Kraft Chees	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
7500	Kresge	81¾	80¼	81½	80⅝
1000	Ksge DS....	25⅛	24	24¼	24¼
45900	Kroger	116⅜	112	116⅜	111½
400	Lago Oil	31¼	31	31	31¼
1600	Lee Rubber.	20½	20	20½	20⅝
3500	Loews Inc..	56½	56	56½	55½
300	Loews pf ..	101	101	101	100⅞
75000	Loft Inc.....	17½	16⅛	17⅛	15⅞
13500	Loose-W.....	60⅝	59¼	59⅞	58⅞
400	Lou Oil Ref.	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
900	Lou G&E A.	36⅝	36	36½	36½
200	Louis&N	149¼	144¾	144¾	..
600	Ludlum Stl..	61½	61½	61½	61½
90	McCroryStr	105	104½	105	103½
200	McCrory	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	106
4300	McKeesport.	69½	69	69½	69
500	Mack Tr....	91	90⅛	90⅛	90½
200	Macy	377	376	377	376
100	Macy rts ...	243	243	243	..
2100	Madison Sq.	24½	23¾	24½	23⅞
700	Magma Cop.	52	51¾	51¾	51¾
400	Mallinson....	21½	21	21½	21¼
1200	Man El Sup.	34½	33⅞	34	34⅞
100	Man Shirt..	34	34	34	33¾
3100	Marland Oil.	38¼	37½	38	37⅞
400	Marlin Rock.	63¾	63⅜	63⅜	64¾
100	Mart-Parry.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
1200	MathAlkali	139¼	138	138	137½
5000	May Dpt St.	82⅞	80⅝	82⅛	81¾
300	Maytag.....	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
400	Maytag pf..	45½	45½	45½	46½
100	Maytag 1pf.	92½	92½	92½	92¾
100	Met-Gld pf..	26	26	26	..
18000	Mex Seabd..	32	30½	31½	30¾
1000	Miami Cop..	21¾	21½	21¾	21¼
200	Midland pf..	239¾	239½	239½	239½
1300	Mid Cont ..	39⅛	30	30	29¾
3600	Mid States..	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
700	Middle St ct	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
400	Miller Rub..	23	22½	23	22½
5200	Mo K&T....	40⅝	40	40¼	40½
600	Mo KT pf..	104¾	104½	104¾	104⅜
25400	Mo Pac	67⅞	65½	67⅞	65⅛
9600	Mo Pac pf..	121	119¼	120⅞	119
400	Mohawk	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	40¼
15400	Mont Ward..	218⅜	214	217	219
100	Moon Mot....	7½	7½	7½	7¼
700	Mother Lode	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
100	Motometer A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
5600	Mot Wheel..	45½	45⅛	45½	45½
1100	Mullins Bdy.	79	77¼	78⅞	78⅞
100	Munsing ...	50	50	50	49½
2000	Murry Body	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55
1300	Nash Mot...	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
600	Nat Bellas H	89	89	89	..
200	Nat Bisc ...	169½	169	169½	169½
38600	Nat Cash R.	84⅝	80⅞	82	80½
7900	Nat Dairy ..	94¼	93½	94¼	94
4100	Nat Distil ..	44	42⅛	44	41½
500	Nat Distil pf	65	64	65	63½
5200	Nat Pw&Lt..	35⅞	35¼	35¼	35⅜
1000	Nat Supply.	100½	100	100	100
1400	Nat Tea....	280¾	277	280¼	278
16000	Nev Cons..	26⅜	25¼	26	26
3900	NY Central.	172	170⅜	172	170⅜
9600	NY Cent rts	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
400	NY C&StL..	125⅜	125	125	125¼
100	NY C&SLpf	105½	105½	105½	104½
20	NY&Harlem	265¼	265	265	..
12300	NY NH&H..	60⅝	59½	60	59
100	NY NH 7%.	114	114	114	114
400	N YOnt&W.	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	28¼
10	NY Stm 7%	113	113	113	..
5500	No Am	75¼	74⅜	75¼	74⅞
100	No Am pf..	54	54	54	53½
300	No Pac	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	98½
200	No Pac cts.	95¾	95¾	95¾	97
400	Norwalk T.	4	4	4	4
100	Oilwell	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Omnibus ..	10½	10½	10½	10¼
100	Oppenheim .	69½	69½	69½	69½
700	Otis Elev ..	214¾	212	214⅜	211¾
4400	Otis Steel..	25⅜	24⅞	25	25⅞
300	Outlet Co..	97	95	97	..
500	Pac Lighting	79	78¾	78¾	79
600	Pac Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
50	Pac T&T ...	151½	151½	151½	151½
13400	Packard M..	84⅜	83⅛	83⅞	83½
100	Pan-Am Pet.	41	41	41	41
2800	Pan-Am B..	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	42¼
300	Pan-Am WB	17	17	17	17
5900	Paramount ..	140	138¼	139	139
16900	Park & Tilf.	85⅞	84⅛	85	84
2100	Park Utah..	10¼	10	10¼	10⅛
2400	Pathe Exch..	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
600	Pathe Ex A.	26	25⅞	26	25½
3200	Patino M ..	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33¾
100	Peerless Mot	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
400	Penick & F.	30¼	30	30¼	30
400	Penn Dix C.	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
2100	Penn RR....	64	63⅝	63⅝	63¾
200	Peoples Gas.	181¼	181¼	181¼	181¼
100	Pere Marq..	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
1500	Phil Read ..	30	29½	30	30⅜
500	Phillips Pet.	39½	39⅜	39½	40⅜
2800	Pierce-Ar ..	15⅝	15	15	15½
100	Pierce-A pf.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅞
600	Pierce Oil ..	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
200	Pierce Pet...	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
3300	Pillsbury ...	42⅞	42¼	42½	43⅜
6300	Pitts WV....	151⅜	146	151⅜	148
38500	Postum C....	72⅛	71	72	71
1100	Prod & Ref.	24⅜	24¼	24⅝	24½
20	Prod & R pf	42½	42½	42½	..
4600	Pub Serv....	62½	61⅜	62	62⅝
100	Pb Sv EG pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
1400	Pullman n..	81¼	80⅞	80⅝	80½
400	Punta Sug..	26	24¾	26	24
300	Pure Oil ...	23	23	23	23¼
2700	Purity Bk A	109⅝	105¾	105¾	108
100	Purity Bk pf	131	131	131	123
20500	Radio	194⅞	190¼	193	191
800	Reading	104⅜	103¼	103¼	103⅜
700	Real Silk H.	37⅞	36⅛	37⅞	36½
3000	Rem Rand..	25¼	25	25	25¼
100	Rem R 1 pf.	92	92	92	92
4500	Reo Motors.	28	27½	28	28
1500	Repub Stl...	65	64	64⅞	64¼
100	Repub St pf.	107	107	107	107
200	Reynolds S..	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
6000	Richfield Oil	47⅞	47⅛	47½	47
2300	Rossia Ins..	180	176	180	174½
1800	Royal Dutch	59¼	58¾	59¼	58½
200	Rutland pf..	69¼	69	69¼	67
600	St Joseph...	43½	43	43	43¼
600	StL&SF	117½	117	117	117½
3200	StL SW.....	103	101⅜	102¾	103¼
300	Savage A...	38¾	38¾	38¾	40¾
200	Seabd AL...	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
100	Seabd AL pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
700	Seagrave ...	14¼	13¾	13¾	14
31600	Sears Roe...	151⅞	150⅛	151⅝	150¾
700	Shattuck ...	130⅜	129¼	129½	130
900	Shell Union.	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝
200	Shubert Th.	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	62⅛
400	Simmons ...	62½	62¼	62⅜	62
100	Simms Pet..	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
11300	Sinclair	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	27
200	Skelly Oil...	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅝
400	Snider	16¼	16	16	16⅛
1100	So PR Sug.	42½	42⅛	42¼	42⅜
20	So PR S pf.	140¼	137	140¼	136¾
500	So Dairies A	32	32	32	33¼
500	So Dairies B	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
1500	So Pacific...	124	123	123	123¼
600	So Railway.	151⅜	151	151	150½
50	So Ry M&O.	139¼	138½	138½	138⅛
100	Spang Chal.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
40	Spear & Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
3300	Spicer Co....	37	36	36	36⅝
500	Sta Gas.....	67¼	67	67¼	67
100	Sta Gas pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67
3200	Stanley.....	40¼	39½	40	35⅝
3400	Sta Oil Cal..	58⅞	58½	58½	59⅝
3100	Sta Oil NJ.	45⅜	45	45¼	45¼
2700	Sta Oil NY.	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	36⅛
100	Sta Pl Glass	4	4	4	..
700	Sta Sanitary	36⅜	36¾	36¾	36¾
11300	St-Warner..	99	98	98⅜	97⅞
300	Stromberg ..	48⅜	49	49¼	49¼
22000	Studebaker..	79⅜	78	79	79½
200	Sub Boat....	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Sun Oil	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	49¼
4300	Super Oil ..	7	7	7	7
200	Super Steel .	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
2500	Sweets Co ..	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	15
100	Symington ..	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
600	Tenn Cop ..	15¼	15	15¼	15
6400	Tex Corp ...	63⅛	62⅝	62⅞	62¾
3700	Tex Gulf S	72½	72	72	71⅞
1400	Tex&Pac ...	191⅝	189	191¾	190
700	Tex&P Coal.	14⅛	14	14	14¼
300	Tex&Pac LT	24	23½	23½	24
900	The Fair	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
200	Third Ave ..	32	32	32	..
100	Thompson ..	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	61
100	Tidewtr pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
5000	Tidewat As .	21⅜	20½	20⅜	21⅜
8500	Timken	131½	129¼	131½	129
2300	Trans Oil ...	8	7¾	8	7⅞
400	Trico	38⅞	38½	38⅞	39
400	Twin City ..	41	41	41	..
4400	Underwood .	70⅞	69⅝	70⅝	68⅛
6800	Un Carbon .	171	169¼	179⅞	170⅞
600	Un Oil Cal..	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	51⅛
1700	Un Pacific .	197¼	196¼	196½	196¼
100	Un Kk Car.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116½
700	Unf Fruit ..	136¼	135	135⅜	136⅜
100	US CIPipe .	248⅜	248⅜	248⅜	248⅜
3500	US Dist	18	17½	17⅞	17¼
7600	US Ind Alco	117	115	116½	114½
2100	US Leather.	47	46⅝	47	45⅝
3800	US Lea A...	65½	64⅜	65⅛	63⅞
100	US Lea ppf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
1100	US Realty.	84⅛	83	84⅛	84
8500	US Rubber..	36	34¼	34¾	34⅛
1100	US Rub 1 pf	65½	65	65½	65
1900	US Smelt..	50⅝	49⅝	50⅜	49¾
35100	US Steel ..	152½	151⅝	152¼	150⅝
100	US Steel pf.	140¾	140⅝	140¾	140¼
50	Univ Pict pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	97
100	Univ Pipe..	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
700	Util P&Lt A	40	39⅞	40	40
1900	Vanadium ..	74⅛	73¾	74⅛	73½
50	Van Rite pf	57⅞	57	57⅞	54
8300	Victor	102¾	101½	101⅝	102
300	Va-C Chem.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
200	Va-C Ch 6%	50⅞	50½	50⅞	50¾
1200	Vivaudou ..	17	16⅞	17	16½
10	Vulcan	32	32	32	32
500	Wabash	77½	77½	77½	77
200	Waldorf	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
1400	Walworth ..	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	14⅝
9000	Ward Bk A	91	91	91	91
200	Ward Bk B	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
100	Ward Bk pf	90	90	90	91
30100	Warnr Bros	93⅜	90	92⅝	89⅞
35600	Warner B A	93⅝	88¾	93	88⅝
4400	Warnr Quin	39	38½	38⅝	38¼
400	Warren Br..	165	165	165	163
100	WarrenF&P	17½	17½	17½	18
10	W Pen E 7%	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	111
10	WPen P 7%	116	116	116	115½
700	Wn Dairy B	30⅞	30	30	32
1100	Wn Md	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	45⅛
200	Wn Pac....	33½	33	33	33½
1000	Wn Pac pf.	58⅝	56	58⅝	55¾
500	Wn nUion..	147½	147	147½	146½
1200	Westg A B.	44¼	43¾	44⅛	43⅝
6700	Westg Elec.	102⅛	101	101⅝	101
2000	Westg El pf	104	104	104	..
600	White Eagle	25⅜	24½	25⅜	24½
2300	White Mot..	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	37
2500	Willys-Over.	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜
400	Wilson	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	..
300	Wilson A...	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28¼
20600	Woolworth ..	199⅞	194¼	199⅞	194½
2100	Wor Pump..	41½	40¼	41½	40
5700	Wright Aer.	173	169	169	169⅞
500	Wrigley ...	73½	72	72	72
1700	Yel Truck..	34⅜	34	34	33⅞
100	Youngst'n ..	90½	90½	90½	90¼

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; Allied Chemical up 7 to new high.

Bonds: Dull; industrials and rails steady.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; yet up 20.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable weather.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; unfavorable harvesting weather.

Corn: Steady; small country offerings.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

STOCKS

	20 Industr'ls	20 Railr'ds
Saturday	209.59	146.80
Friday	208.97	146.65
Week ago	203.27	145.18
Year ago	173.21	146.18
High for 1928	209.59	157.03
Low for 1928	178.84	138.36

Total stock sales today, 1,935,800.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
Ten first-grade rails ..	94.38	94.27
Ten secondary rails ..	97.03	97.01
Ten public utilities ...	97.21	97.25
Ten industrials	99.58	99.66
Combined average	97.05	97.05
Combined month ago .	96.89	....
Combined year ago ...	98.14	....

Total bond sales (par value) $2,803,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 25	Last Aug. 24
241	Am T&T ..	179½	178¾	179	178⅞
30	Amoskeag .	18½	18½	18½	18½
728	Anaconda .	72⅛	71⅝	71⅞	71⅜
60	Arcadian ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
185	Ariz Com..	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
35	Big Hart..	90	90	90	90
100	Bingham ..	48	48	48	48½
70	Bos El	84	84	84	84
40	Bos El 1pf.	115	115	115	..
10	B&M	74⅜	74¾	74¾	74
14	B&M A sta.	87	87	87	87
885	Cal & Hecla	27¼	27	27⅛	27
200	CrC&C	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
68	Con Sec	112	112	112	112
17	Con Sec pf	84	84	84	..
523	Cop Range.	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
265	E Bos Land	8	7½	7⅞	8⅜
50	E Butte....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Economy....	16¾	16⅜	16¾	15⅞
60	Eng Pub....	42	41⅞	42	42½
10	First Nat S.	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
100	Franklin....	.60	.60	.60	.55
650	Galv H.....	40	39	40	38½
300	Gen Elec ...	159¼	157¾	159¼	156⅝
195	Gillette	106⅝	105¼	105½	106¼
215	Granby.....	59⅝	58⅞	59⅜	59
50	Hancock...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5	Hardy	2½	2½	2½	..
20	Hood Rub...	28	28	28	28
75	Ins Sec.....	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
250	Isle Royale.	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
100	Lake Copper	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
395	Loew's Thea	9	9	9	9
5	Me Cent pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	..
250	Mass Consol	.75	.60	.75	..
350	Mass Gas ..	140	140	140	141
235	Mohawk	58	57	58	57
60	Nash	89½	89¼	89¼	88⅞
1375	Nat Mfgs S.	41⅞	41	41⅞	41½
50	Nev Colsol..	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
140	New C'nelia.	28¼	28	28	28½
25	NE Tel	145	145	145	145
378	NY NH&H..	60⅜	59½	60¼	59½
400	No Butte....	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
110	Ojibway	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
200	Old Domin..	15	15	15	15
131	Penn RR	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	63¾
110	Quincy Min..	38½	38	38½	38½
55	Reece But...	16¼	16	16	..
60	Ross Stores.	23⅛	21	21	22½
35	So Sur	36	36	36	35
315	St Mary Ld.	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
10	Ster Sec	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
1025	Swift Inter..	33¼	31⅞	31⅞	33¼
45	Swift & Co.	132½	132	132½	132
60	Torrington ..	125	125	125	125
200	Tower Mfg..	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
235	Uni Fruit...	136¼	135¾	136¼	136
66	Uni Shoe....	74¼	74	74¼	74
385	Uni El Coal.	64½	64	64	65
60	US Smelt pf	53½	53½	53½	53¼
200	Utah Apex..	4	4	4	3⅞
800	Utah Metals	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
200	War Bros...	167	164	166	162
	BONDS				
$1000	Amos 6s	87⅜	87¾	87¾	..
2000	KCM&B 5s..	96¼	96¼	96¼	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.90	18.92	18.82	18.87	18.84
Dec.	18.76	18.78	18.69	18.73	18.69
Jan.	18.68	18.73	18.66	18.66	18.65
Mar.	18.78	18.80	18.70	18.70	18.72
May	18.79	18.80	18.72	18.75	18.71
July	18.65	18.68	18.63	18.65	18.63

Spots 19.10 unchanged.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.25	18.33	18.23	18.25	18.20
Dec.	18.31	18.36	18.28	18.31	18.27
Jan.	18.32	18.32	18.27	18.32	18.25

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.38	18.38	18.31	18.31	18.29
Dec.	18.38	18.46	18.38	18.38	18.36
Jan.	18.38	18.43	18.38	18.38	18.36

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.84	9.89	9.84	9.89	9.88
Dec.	9.74	9.80	9.74	9.80	9.79
Jan.	9.74	9.80	9.74	9.80	9.79
Mar.	9.79	9.84	9.79	9.84	9.84
May	9.82	9.88	9.82	9.88	9.87

Spots 10.57 up 13 points. Tone at close dull. Sales (British) 4000; (American) 1500.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COPPER

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 24—D. C. Jackling, president of Utah Copper Company, who is in Salt Lake for an inspection of the mine and mills, and for a conference with other Utah Copper officials, states that the copper industry at the present time is in the best condition experienced in the last 10 years. He thinks good times for metal producers are ahead, and that the copper industry, especially, has a bright future, and will see a consistent improvement in price.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Sir Henry Worth Thornton, president of Canadian National Railways, says the road is contemplating a substantial equipment order. The estimated order will amount to between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

New York Central's July net operating income was $5,470,769, compared with $5,681,784 in July, 1927, and for the first seven months was $34,015,377, compared with $36,641,076.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
3	Adams Millis....	26¾	25¼	25¼
1	Aero Sup A......	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	Alum Co Am.....	139	139	139
5	Am Arch	56	55	55
11	Am Cont Oilfields	.74	.71	.74
10	Am Cyan B......	39	38⅜	39
1	Am Dept Stores	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	Am&Fgn Pow war	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
1	Am Gas & El	172	172	172
†	Am Mfg Co.........	45	45	45
2	Am Maracaibo....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Am Rayon Prod	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Am Rolling Mills	90⅜	89⅛	90¾
7	Am Solv & Chem	22⅜	20⅛	22⅜
5	AmSolv&Ch ptc pf	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛
3	Am States Sec A	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
4	Alum Ltd rts....	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
†30	Am Hardware....	73	70	70
12	Am States Sec wr	4½	4¼	4½
28	Am Super-pow A.	43⅜	39⅛	43⅜
28	Am Super-Pow B.	44⅜	40¼	44⅜
5	Anglo Chil Con Nt	43½	43	43½
20	Arizona Globe....	.05	.05	.05
2	Art Metal pf......	34	33¾	33¾
1	Asso Dye & Print	30	30	30
3	AAso Gas & El...	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
1	Atlas Port Cem n	40	40	40
2	Auburn Auto......	94	94	94
10	Bancitaly Corp...	133¾	132¼	132⅝
1	Barnsdall deb rts	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
10	Belding Hall.......	.30	.30	.30
5	Belding Hall A....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1	Bliss Co...........	26½	26½	26½
1	Blumenthal (S)...	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3	Apponaug	36⅞	36½	36⅞
3	BohnAlum & Brass	75½	75¼	75¼
1	Bristol Myers ...	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1	British Celanese..	13½	13½	13½
2	Buff N East Pow	45	45	45
2	Buff N & E Pow A	43¼	43¼	43¼
1	Bullard M & Tool	84	84	84
24	Campbell Wyant.	50⅛	47⅝	50⅛
10	Can Marc Wireless	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
1	Carib Syn new....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
13	Caterpil Tract new	83⅜	82	83
4	Celan Corp Am n.	56	53½	54¼
†550	Celotex	67⅜	65⅞	67⅜
†50	Cen Aguirre Cug.	149	149	149
7	Cent Am Mines...	6⅛	6	6⅛
1	Cent Pub Serv A	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1	Cen States Elec..	108	108	108
1	Centrifugal Pipe	9½	9½	9½
24	Checker Cab new	44⅞	44	44⅞
9	Cities Serv new..	65¾	65⅛	65¾
1	Cities Serv pf....	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3	Cities Serv B pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3	Cohn Hall & Marx	37⅛	37	37
2	Colombian Syndct	1¼	1¼	1¼
42	Columbia Graph..	78⅞	77	77
30	Comstock Tunnel.	40	40	40
49	Cons Cop Min....	12¼	11⅜	12
4	ConsDairyPrd new	42	42	42
3	Cons Film Ind..	13	12¾	12¾
2	Cons Gas&El Balt	81⅝	81½	81½
28	Cons Laundry Crv	17½	16⅝	17½
1	Cons Ret Stores..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2	Continentl Oil vtc	16⅞	16½	16⅞
34	Creole Syndic.....	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞
2	Cresson Gold.....	.95	.95	.95
1	Colg Palm........	114	114	114
3	Cuneo Press	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
†25	Curtis Pub	182½	182½	182½
1	Curtiss A E	21½	21½	21½
2	Davega Inc	34¼	34	34¼
†50	Deere & Co	448¾	443	443
11	De Forest Radio..	11¼	11	11
•10	Divide Exten	.04	.04	.04
†30	Dixon Crucible ..	170	164¼	170
1	Dominion Stores..	123½	123½	123½
1	Dubilier Condenser	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	Durant Mot	12½	12¼	12½
3	Duz Inc A	9½	9½	9½
23	Duz vtc	9½	9	9½
52	Elec Bd & Share.	114½	110½	114½
1	El Bd & Share pf.	110½	110½	110½
12	Electric Invest....	65⅞	65½	65⅞
2	Emp G & F 8%pf.	111	110½	110½
2	Eng Gold Mines..	4¾	4½	4½
10	Evans Auto Ld B.	90⅝	89	90⅝
7	Evans Wallo Lead	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
20	Fansteel Prod....	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1	Fedder Mfg A....	40¼	40¼	40¼
†50	Firestone T 7% pf	109	109	109
†20	Ford Mot Canada	545	545	545
2	Foundation Forgn	10⅛	10	10
18	Fox Theater A....	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
2	Freed-Eisemann ..	3½	3½	3½
50	Freshman Chas ..	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
4	Fulton Sylphon ..	39¼	39¼	39¼
†10	Galena Sig pf Old	81¼	81¼	81¼
†20	Galena Sif pr nw.	82¼	82	82¼
1	Galv Hous Elec..	38	38	38
13	Gen Bak new.....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Gen Bak pf.......	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
1	Gen Bronze	43	43	43
2	GenLdyMch new.	26¼	26	26¼
2	Gen Mills new	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
6	Gold Seal Elec Co	8	7¾	8
35	Golden Cent Min	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
7	Grasselle Chem n	55½	55¼	55¼
4	Greenfield T&D...	10	10	10
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	124	124	124
19	Hall Lamp	18½	18½	18½
1	Hall Print new...	24½	24½	24½
4	HappinessCndyInc	6¼	6	6¼
1	Hecla Min	15	15	15
9	Hires Co	26⅜	25½	26
3	Holland Furnace.	42	41⅞	42
9	Hollinger Gold Min	9	8⅞	9
282	Inter Nick Co rts	4¼	4	4⅛
88	Hudson Bay M&S..	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
8	Humble Oil & Ref	80⅜	79⅞	80⅜
10	Hygrade Food ...	40	39⅜	39⅞
†50	Illinois Pipe Line..	207¼	207¼	207¼
5	Imp Tob GB&I	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Indiana Pipe Line.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1	Ind Rayon new ...	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Ins Co No Am	76	76	76
3	Insurance Sec	25⅝	25	25⅝
6	Intercon Petrol ...	1½	1⅜	1½
3	Interstat Petrol...	42⅞	42¼	42¼
1	Interstate Dept nw	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
7	Inter Utilities A...	47	47	47
2	Inter Utilities B ..	15	14¾	14¾
1	Iron Cap Copper...	3½	3½	3½
1	K C Pub Svc pf ...	9	9	9
1	Lake Sec new	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	Lake Superior	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Kobacker Stores ..	41½	41½	41½
12	Lakey Fdy & Mch	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞
2	Lehigh Val C ctf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1	Leonard Oil.......	6	6	6
2	Libby McNeil&L..	11	11	11
91	Magdalena Synd..	.95	.90	.92
15	Marc Wireless L B	16¼	16⅛	16¼
5	Mavis Bott Co....	15⅜	15	15¼
11	Melville Shoe pf.	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝
5	Met Ch Stores.....	58½	58	58½
1	Middle West Util.	152	152	152
2	Mountain Prod ...	23½	23¼	23½
10	Murphy Co Penn.	22⅜	22	22¾
7	Nat Baking	5	5	5
2	Nat Fuel & Gas..	27½	27½	27½
2	Nat Mfrs & Stores	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
1	Nat Pub Serv A..	25	25	25
†50	Nat Sug Ref......	151	146	151
2	Nat Trade Journal	31	30½	31
3	Nat Thea Supply..	10	10	10
1	Neisner Bros pf..	129⅝	128¼	129⅝
1	New Bradford	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17	Newmont Mining.	162⅞	160½	162¼
†25	NY Tel 6½% pf..	113¼	113¼	113¼
2	Nicholas&Shep n.	67	67	67
2	Nichols&Shep war	46⅜	46	46⅜
23	Niles Bem Bond..	77⅞	76¼	77⅞
2	Nipissing Mines..	3¼	3¼	3¼
89	Noranda Mines...	55¼	54⅜	54⅞
5	Nor Cent Texas..	12½	12½	12½
2	Nor Ohio Pow....	30	30	30
†50	Nor States Pw pf.	108½	108½	108½
3	Northeast Pow ...	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
1	Nor West Eng new	41½	41½	41½
6	Novadel Process..	19	17½	18½
10	Ohio Cop	.24	.24	.24
1	Ohio Oil	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
1	Niagara Share ...	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Perfect Circle	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1	Pandem Oil.......	3	3	3
22	Pantepec Oil Ven	11⅜	11	11
1	Penn Gas&E A...	23	23	23
1	Penn Mex Fuel...	35	35	35
7	Penn Ohio Ed nw.	41⅜	42	42
9	Penn Ohio Ed war	21⅜	21	21⅜
1	Penn Ohio Ed ppf.	15½	15½	15½
4	Pick Barth Co pf.	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
62	Pie Bak A.........	34⅛	33½	34¼
3	Prairie Oil & G...	47	46⅜	47
1	Prairie Pipe Line.	184⅜	184⅜	184¾
†50	Procter&Gamble .	273	273	273
1	PugetSdPow&Lt...	85	85	85
1	RainbowLPrdA....	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
†20	RealtyAsBklyn	280	280	280
10	*Red Warrior	14	14	14
15	Reiter Foster.....	11⅝	11¼	11½
1	Richfield Oil pf...	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	RollsRoyceAm pf..	50	50	50
4	RossGear&Tool....	31½	31	31½
3	Ruberoid Co	100	100	100
62	SafeTStatCo......	53	52	52¼
†230	Safeway Stores ...	630	607	630
2	St Regis Paper....	75⅛	75	75
1	Salt-Creek Prod..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
†10	SanitaryGrocery .	375	375	375
2	Schiff&Co........	38	37	37
125	Schiff&Co pf	149	147½	147½
1	Schulte United....	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Roan Antelope....	25	25	25
11	Servel Inc vtc	14	13⅞	13⅞
19	Shattuck Denn ...	17⅝	17¼	17¼
14	Shawinig W&Pow	52	49⅝	51½
9	Silica Gel Corp vtc	24¼	23½	23½
†10	Singer Mfg Ltd...	190	190	190
20	South Coast	25¼	24	24⅜
8	Southeast P&L ..	50⅛	50	50½
1	do ctf	46½	46½	46½
2	do war.........	19½	19⅜	19½
2	So Penn Oil	49	49	49
1	Souwest Stores ..	22	22	22
10	Span & G Corp....	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
4	Sparks Withing...	110⅞	110	110
1	Spiegel M & St pf.	86	86	86
4	Std Oil Indiana...	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛
6	Std Oil Nebraska.	43½	43	43
5	Stand O Ohio pf.	83	81½	83
9	Stand P & Lt.....	49⅞	48	49⅞
29	Swift Int.........	33¼	32¼	33¼
3	Teck Hugh Gold..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
123	Texon O & Ld....	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1	Thompson Prod A	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2	Timken Det Ax...	18¾	18	18¾
12	US Foil B N......	32¼	32	32¼
12	Transcont Air Tr	24¼	23⅜	23⅜
2	Trans L Day Pict	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
44	Truscon Steel	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
2	United Biscuit B.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	*United E Min..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Un Elec Coal ctf.	63	62⅜	62⅜
1	Un Elec Serv rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35	Un Gas Imp	139⅜	138⅛	139⅜
9	Un Lt & Pow A..	24⅝	24	24⅝
6	Unit Milk Prod ..	28½	28½	28
6	U S Asbestos	39⅞	38⅛	39
52	US Dairy Prod A	52½	52⅜	52½
4	US Freight new ..	82	82	82
3	US Radiator	40	40	40
3	US Radiator	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5	Unity Gold Min...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Universal Pictures	16½	16½	16½
4	Util P&Lt B ctf..	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
3	Vacuum Oil	82¼	81⅞	81⅞
1	Walgreen Co	45	45	45
5	Wenden Cop Min	.90	.81	.90
1	Wes Oil&Snow ctf	75	75	75
7	Winter Benjamin.	13⅛	12½	12⅝
2	Wire Wheel......	25½	25½	25½
2	Woodworth Inc ..	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3	Young Spt & Wire	42	41⅞	42
1	Zenith Radio	100	100	100
16	Zonite Prod	37⅞	36⅜	37⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	All Pack 8 '39....	39⅜	39⅜	39
13	Aluminum C 5 '52.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11	Aluminum Ltd 5'48	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
7	Am C Alco 6 '43..	103½	103½	103½
9	Am G&E 5 '28....	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
2	Am P&L 6 2016..	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Am Roll M 5 '48..	96	96	96
1	Am Seat 6 '36....	96½	96½	96½
4	Appalach P 5 '56.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Ark P&Lt 5 '56....	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞
8	Asso G&E 5½ '77.	100	100	100
34	Asso G&E 4½ '48.	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
1	Bell Tel Can 5 '55.	102	102	102
5	Bost & Me AC 5 '67	98½	98	98
13	Cent St El 5 '48..	91⅝	91⅜	91¼
2	Cent St P&L 5½'53	96⅜	95¾	96⅜
5	ChiPneuTl 5½s'42	99½	99½	99½
5	ChiRy ctfs 5s '27 ..	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
17	Cities Ser 5s '66	93½	93¼	93½
10	CitiesSGas 5½s'42	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	CitiesSGasP 6s'43.	100	100	100
15	CitiesSvPw 5½s'57	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
8	Cont G&E 5s'55 ...	91½	91¼	91½
4	CudahyP 5½s '37	99¼	99	99
1	CudahyPk 5s '46 ..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 ..	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Emp O&R 5½s '42	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	FairbksMor 5s '42	95	95	95
4	Fed WtSer 5½s'57	101	100⅝	101
1	F'stone Tire 5s '42	93	93	93
10	Gatin Pw 5s '56 ..	97½	97¼	97½
1	GenAmInv5s'52ww	87½	87½	87½
5	Gen Ray 6s A '43	94	94	94
2	Gen Vend 6s '37 ..	88	88	88
1	Gulf Oil Pa5s'57..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Hood Rub 5½s '36	89	89	89
5	Houston G Gas'43	96¼	96¼	96½
3	Indep Oil 6s'39....	101¼	101	101
1	Indnapls P&L 5s57	99¼	99¼	99¼
22	Int Sec Corp5s'47.	91¾	91	91¾
2	Interstate Pw 6s52	97½	97¼	97½
17	Koppers G&Co5s'47	99½	99⅜	99½
1	Libby McN&L5s'42	94	94	94
4	M'toba Pw5½s'51.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Milw G&E14½s'67	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Narragansett5s'57.	99	99	99
36	Nat P&Lt6s2026..	104½	104¼	104½
6	NatPubServ5s'78..	87½	87½	87½
1	NE Gas&El 5s '47.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5	NY Pw&Lt 4½s '67	93	93	93
4	No St Pw6½s '33..	130	130	130
5	Ohio Pw 5s B '52..	100	100	100
5	Ohio Pw4½s D '56.	93	93	93
5	Oswego Falls 6 '41.	100	100	100
16	Pac G&E 4½s '57..	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
1	Pac Inv 5s '47....	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	QuBor Qas 5½s '52	101	101	101
25	Rem Arms 5½s '30.	97¼	97	97
10	San An PS 5s '58..	96½	96¼	96¼
19	Sch RE 6s '35.....	103½	103	103½
5	SchRE 6s'35 ww...	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Shawsh 7s '31	98	98	98
2	Shaw W&P 4½s'67	94½	94½	94½
14	Sloss Shef 6s '29..	100½	100⅜	100½
7	Snider Pk 6s '32...	117⅜	117⅜	116
5	Phil El 5½s '47....	106	106	106
16	SEP&G6s 2025 ww	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2	So Cal Ed 5s '51..	100½	100¼	100½
1	So Cal Ed 5s '52..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Sowest P & L 6s.	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Staley Mfg 6s '42.	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
3	Sun Oil 5½s '39...	101	101	101
2	Swift Co 5s '32....	100	99⅞	99⅞
5	Tex P&L 5s '56....	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Transctl O 7s '30.	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Un L & Ry 5½'52.	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Un L&Ry 6s'52....	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	US Rub 6½ '33....	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Van Camp 8s ..	65	64½	64½
6	WarBrPic 6½s'28	168	166	168
10	West Pow 5½s '57.	100⅞	100½	100⅞
10	W'vacoChlor5½'37.	100	100	100

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
10	Abitibi 5s	90¼	90⅛	90¼
5	Adriatic Elec 7s'52	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	AgMtgBk 7s'46....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	AkershusNor 5s'63	89⅜	89	89⅜
1	BadenCMun 7s'51.	98	98	98
5	BerlinCity 6s '58..	91	91	91
4	Berlin El 6½s '29.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	BogotaMtgBk 7s'47	93½	93½	93½
2	do 7s '47 new.....	93¼	93	93¼
2	BuenAiresPr7¼'47.	102	102	102
5	CenBGer 6s'51B...	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
6	DanCon 5½s '55..	99	99	99
2	Denmark 4½s '62.	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	ElecPowGer 6½'98	94½	94½	94½
10	GerConsMun 6s'47	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
14	GerPv&CBk 6½s'58	90	89⅝	89⅝
6	Hamburg El 7s'35	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	ItalSuperPow 6s'63	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Lombd El 7sA'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Medellin Col 7s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	MendozaPr 7½s'51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Minas Geraes 6½s	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Parana Braz 7s'58	94	94	94
2	Prussia FS 6½s'51	95⅜	95½	95½
1	Prussia FS 6s'52..	90	90	90
1	RioGr do Sul 6s'68	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Stinnes 7s A'36 wa	91½	91½	91½
7	Medellin 6½s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Tietz L 7½ '46ww.	103½	103½	103½
1	Un St W 6½'47A.	90	90	90
9	Warsaw 7s '58....	87⅝	87½	87⅝

†Actual sales.

DIVIDENDS

Hocking Valley Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Doehler Die Casting Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents each on the 50 per cent paid 7 per cent preference stock and $1.75 on the preferred. Both are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Grasselli Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 67 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Otis Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Walworth Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents a share on the common stock and 75 cents a share on the preferred. The common dividend is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15, and the preferred Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Woodworth, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1 and 62½ cents on the preference stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Borg, Warner Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Swift & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Otis Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Grasselli Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 67 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Ward Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the class A and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Kraft Phenix Cheese Company declared the usual extra dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred. The common is payable Oct. 2 and the preferred Oct. 1, both to stock of record Sept. 20.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Boston & Albany Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent due at this time, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Western Canada Flour declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, both payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

THE SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The total sugar beet acreage in Canada, United States and 20 European countries is placed at 3.2 per cent above 1927, according to the Department of Agriculture. Those countries accounted for 97 per cent of the world's sugar beet acreage.

NAT'L MANUFACTURE & STORES

National Manufacture & Stores Corporation has completed its first fiscal year. Net sales for the first 11 months aggregated $5,137,364 on which there was net income of $410,064. There are 111,628 shares of common.

Yield and Security

Many sound bonds are now selling at prices substantially below the level prevailing a few months ago.

We shall be glad to make suggestions.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO

BOSTON PROVIDENCE — FOUNDED IN 1865 — NEW YORK NEWARK

We Pay MORE THAN 6 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar, not having foreclosed a mortgage, has always met withdrawals on demand, and has always paid more than six per cent dividends, payable quarterly. We do not employ solicitors nor charge a membership fee on investments with us. All stock is non-assessable, is sold at par, redeemed at par, plus earned dividends.

Member "League of Florida Building and Loan Associations"
Member "U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations"
Member "American Savings, Building and Loan Institute"

April 5, 1921, . .	$0.00	March 31, 1925, .	$750,097.74
March 31, 1922, . .	$147,608.20	March 31, 1926, .	$1,208,168,28
March 31, 1923, . .	$272,463.58	March 31, 1927, .	$1,557,991.60
March 31, 1924, . .	$500,130.44	March 31, 1928, .	$2,116,928.70

June 30, 1928, $2,368,160.98

Authorized capital, $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company under State supervision. We respectfully solicit your investments. Write for further information.

HOME BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY

16 and 18 Laura Street, Jacksonville, Florida

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Paying More Than 7%

Funds invested in these Foundation shares (Common Stock) participate fully in all earnings. Dividends have been paid regularly every six months at a rate higher than 7% per annum.

Each share is secured by carefully placed First Mortgages on improved Birmingham Real Estate and by the entire resources of this institution. Shares, including membership, are $55 (Par Value $50), payable cash or $5 per month, with privilege of withdrawing par value at any time. Write for folder explaining this unusual investment.

American Home Building & Loan Association
10 North 21 Street — Birmingham, Ala.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Mature Sept. 15, 1928

The U. S. Third Liberty Loan 4¼ Bonds mature Sept. 15, 1928, and cease to bear interest thereafter.

Holders of these bonds who desire to convert them promptly into a conservative, safe investment, may do so through the Lakeland Building and Loan Association, at current market prices.

We will be glad to supply detailed information for the re-investment of such funds.

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These Bonds are available in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. Interest coupons are payable quarterly and may be cashed thru any bank.

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ROAD OFFERS ITS EMPLOYEES STOCK

Opportunity for employees of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company to purchase shares of Boston and Maine 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock on monthly payments, under a plan developed by the directors, was announced today by the road to all on its payroll.

The stock, quoted recently on the Boston Stock Exchange at about $110, is offered to employees at $103. Payments, which are to be completed in from 14 to 23 months, will earn 7 per cent interest from dates of payment. This interest will be credited on the purchase price.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association shows: Total surplus and undivided profits unchanged; net demand deposits (average) $11,384,000 decrease; deposits (average) 7,045,000 decrease; clearings week ended August 25, 5,501,295,285; clearings week ended August 18, 5,612,582,759; clearings this day 908,061,529.

MIAMI NOTE OFFER

MIAMI, Aug. 25—First National Bank and Bank of Bay Biscayne offered 99 for 6 per cent short term city tax anticipation notes to amount of $1,000,000, with the option to purchase another $1,000,000 in November and December.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Upward Trend of Trade More Clearly Defined—Stock Market Buoyant

A continuance of the decided upward trend which has been evident for several months in trade and industry is indicated in current reports from the country's leading industries.

The steel trade, having maintained high levels of production in the summer months, now is preparing for a broadening demand. Prices are firm and the expectation is that the trend soon will swing upward. Several factors are contributing to the activity of the steel industry. Automotive output continues at a high rate, many companies reporting record summer months for production.

The volume of construction has been at a rate in excess of any previous year. Recent support has been given the steel market by oil companies who have been contracting for extensive pipe line systems, and by a return of the railroads into the market for rails and equipment.

The oil trade has shown an improved statistical position this week. Gross crude oil output in the United States, as reported by the American Petroleum Institute, increased last week, as compared with the previous week, but a decline of 7,641,000 barrels crude and refined oil east of the Rocky Mountains for July also was reported.

Trade on Upswing

Figures compiled by Harvey Fisk & Sons and published this week in Trade Winds, an organ of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, disclosed that in the first half of 1928 extra dividends declared by 57 companies amounted to $106,500,000. Composite earnings of 189 industrial and utility companies in the first half of the year were 8.7 per cent greater than in the first half of 1927.

Composite earnings of 145 companies showed gains of 8 per cent for the first quarter and of 15.6 per cent for the second, this indicating that the inclinations of business toward higher levels grow more pronounced as the year advances.

Buying of securities in the New York stock market this week has progressed with an impressive show of confidence. Prices have been buoyant throughout the week with the trend only occasionally varied by selling of a few unpromising issues.

New highs for a large number of the leading stocks have been made day after day, many of these on spectacular advances.

Money rates have been high, but funds at prevailing rates have been in good supply. There seems to be foundation for the belief, however, that buying in the face of high call money rates portends intentions to sell again rather than to hold for investment purposes so that the stability of present quotations appears to be highly problematical.

In answer to the oft-repeated question as to what was behind the big bull movement, an eminent authority on finance has come forward in the August Atlantic Monthly with some exceedingly interesting facts concerning the developments that have tended to place the United States in its surprisingly prosperous position.

Behind the Bull Movement

These date back about a decade when the adoption of improved systems of corporate financing laid a foundation for sound expansion of American industry. Then came the war, and with it, the abnormal growth of productive machinery, which, in time of peace has remained a factor in the huge scheme of mass production. This overnight development, the authority says, would normally have taken at least a generation.

After the war, the United States found its position among nations vastly improved, and, from a borrowing nation it had grown to be one of the world's leading creditor nations.

Added to these economic gains has been the advantage of the Federal Reserve banking system, it is stated.

The dollar volume of business in the United States during the week ended Aug. 18, as measured by check payments and reported in the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce, was greater than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of 1927.

The wholesale price level was higher than in the preceding week and also above that of the similar week of last year.

Bank clearings in the United States this week amounted to $9,523,281,000, a gain of 2.7 per cent as compared with last week when they amounted to $9,266,427,000. As compared with a year ago, clearings showed a gain of 8.2 per cent.

The market for bonds has been dull this week. The tone has improved somewhat in sympathy with that of stocks, but prices have pursued a rather irregular trend. Financing by bonds this week totaled $9,573,500 as compared with $35,930,000 last week and $120,500,000 in the corresponding week of last year. This week's financing was the lowest of the year with the exception of the week of Aug. 3, when new issues amounted to only $3,360,000.

GAIN IN CLOTH MARKET SALES; PRICES STEADY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 25—Business in the local cloth market this week has been on a slightly improved price basis in many instances, but the quotation level as a whole is practically coincident with that of a week ago.

The yardage of this week's sales exceeds that of last week, but production in spite of extensive curtailment continues heavier than demand.

The inquiry has been mainly for sateens and twills for near-by delivery, both wide and narrow odds and 36-inch constructions with some demand for marquisettes and other curtain goods.

Fair slales have been noted in 110x68, five yards, plain warp sateens at 11¾ cents and in 37½-inch, 64x88, 4.70s, at 9⅞@10c. Trading in twills has been mainly confined to 40-inch, 64x88, 4.50s three-leaf, at 11½c. Print cloth sales include 44-inch, 48 square, at 7¼c; 39-inch, 56x44, 6½c, 38½-inch, 64x60, at 8⅛c; 38½-inch, 60x48, at 7¼c; 36-inch, 44x38, 5c; 32x28, 3½c; 20x16, 3c; 31½-inch, 48 square, 5¼c, and 25-inch, 52x44, 4½c. The trading in wide and narrow odds has been on the basis of 46 cents a pound.

Prices quoted on standard sizes are as follows: 38½-inch 64x60, 8⅛c; 39-inch, 56x44, 6⅜c; 27-inch, 64x60, 6¼c; 27-inch, 56x52, 5⅝c; 25-inch, 56x44, 4½c.

COOS BAY LUMBER COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25—Coos Bay Lumber Company, successor to Pacific States Lumber Company, following the sale of timber for $2,000,000 announces it will clear up the accumulation of dividends on the first preferred in October. The company paid a year's dividend of $7 a share July 25 and has still two years' accumulation. The first preferred, of which 63,757 shares are outstanding, replaced bonds of the old Pacific States Lumber Company.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98⅞	98⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105¾	105½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99	98⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅝	104⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103⅝	103½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99⅝	99⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103¾	103¾
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	128	127
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	132	131¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅛	91¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93	92
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	88	88
Atch T&SF 4s	93¾	93¾
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	67¾	67¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77¾	77½
Austin NW 5s	98	98
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106	106
B&O 1st 4s '48	92¾	92¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅛	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¾	101¾
B&O 5s series D	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 6s '29	108⅞	108¾
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	105¼	105
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	90¾	90⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅞	104¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102½	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103¾	103½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	69	69
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	91	91
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅜	98
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104½	104½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	265	264¼
Buff R & P 5s	100⅜	100¼
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Can Na tRy 4½s '57	97⅜	97⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Ca Pacific deb 4s	87½	87½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	103	103
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	91
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	91¼	90¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98½	98½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅛	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99¼	99¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	84½	84¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	104	104
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69¼
Chi M&StP cv 4½s C '32	95¼	95¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95¼	95¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77	76¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	94¼	94
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94	93⅞
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97⅞	97⅞
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100	100
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Clev CC&StL col 4s StL '90	88⅛	87⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100½	100½
lev Un Term 5½s '72	100	100
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	101	101
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94	94
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99¾	99⅝
Columbus Pow 4½s	94	94
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	93¼	93¼
Com Inv 6s	97	97
Can Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	78⅝	78⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105
Container Corp 5s ct '43	92⅝	92⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	101	100⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102⅜	102⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	78	77⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	94½	94½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89½	89½
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	70	69
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅞	102⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98⅞	98½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99½
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	105	105
Erie 5s '67	95	94¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100¼	100⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	84⅛	84
Gar Har & San A 1st 5s '31	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Geo Car & Nor 5s '29	99¼	99¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¾	107¾
Goodyear 5s '57	91¼	91¼
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70¾	70¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112	112
Great Northern 5½s '52	107	106¾
Great Northern 7s '36	112½	112½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97½	97½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	70½	70½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	88½	88¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	88⅞	88¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99⅞	99½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	98½	98½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 A	102½	102½
Ind Steel 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	79½	78½
nIter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 reg	78¼	78¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	79¼	78½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	79	79
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	99¾	99½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	103	103
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94¼	94
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	41½	41⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74½	74½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¾	105¾
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	107½	107½
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	103	103
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103⅜	103¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5½s '53	105	104⅝
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	108½	108½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100⅜
L&N 7s '30	104	104
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98½	98½
Min & StL rfg 5s	17½	17½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100½	100½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87½	87½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	92¾	92¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78	77½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	98¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	103⅜	103⅜
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	59¼	59¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98	97⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	88	88
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100¼	100¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	98	97½
N O T & M inc C '35	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¼	81¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95¼	95¼
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	79¾	79¾
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	98	98
N Y Chi & St L 5½s A '74	106¼	106
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	92¼	92¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	99½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	72¾	72¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	95	94
Penn R R 5s '64	103	103
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¼	110
Penn RR col 7s '30	103⅜	103⅜
Penn RR 4s '48	93½	93½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98⅜
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	105½	105½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	105⅞	105⅞
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100⅞	100⅛
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	135¾	135½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	101	101
Rem Rand 5½s '47 war	94⅞	94⅞
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	104⅛	103½
Rio G &W col 4s '49	84	83½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	110	110
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95½	95½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	87⅞	87½
St L & S F 4½s '78	89⅞	89¾
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101¼	101¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	92½	92½
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	103	103
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	102¼	102¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	75	75
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45	44¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	75⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	71	71
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	89	89
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98	98
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅞	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅞	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97½
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	98⅝	98⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅞	102⅞
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98⅞	98⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92⅝	92½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	89⅝	89⅝
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99	99
So Ry gen 4s '56	87¾	87½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100	99½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100	100
Tenn Copper 6s '25	108⅞	108¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	65⅝	65⅛
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100	100
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	109¼	109½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¼	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90⅝	90⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68 rcts	87	87
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97½	97
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	94
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	74⅞	94⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	96	96
Antioquia 7s D '45	95¼	95¼
Argentine 5½s '62	95¼	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	99⅝
Australia 4½s '57	88½	88½
Australia 5s '55	96¾	96¾
Australia 5s '57	97	96¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98	97½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	102⅝	102⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97⅜	97
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	93¾

	High	Low
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100½	100½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	105¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅞	110⅞
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅜	99¾
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94¾	94¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	93½	93½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	96⅞	96⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105	105
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100⅜	100
Brazil 6½s '26	96	95½
Brazil 6½s '27	96	96
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	96½	96½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	94¾	94½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99¾	99¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104½	104½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	101	101
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98	97⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	100⅛	100⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	94½	94¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	94¼	94¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ctfs	94⅝	94⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102½
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	32⅛	32⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	93	93
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	91⅛	91⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 rcts	90¾	90¾
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96	95¾
Coph'n Tel 6s '50	100	100
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	97¾	97¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ct	96½	96½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100½	100¼
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	90½	90½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅞	109⅝
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111¼	111
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Est R R Co 7s '64	103¾	103⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106	106
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	107	107
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114⅝	114⅝
Germ 7s '49	106⅝	106⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 ct	92⅛	92⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	89¼	88¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99⅝	99⅜
Germ G E 6s '48	93¼	93¼
Germ G E 7s '45	106½	106½
Graz 8s '54	101¾	101¾
Greek 7s '64	99	98
Greek 6s '68 rcts	87¼	87¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	94	94
Irish Free State 5s '60	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96⅞	96⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¼	95¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97	97
Italy (King) 8s '51	97⅞	97½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅝	94⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¾	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102	101⅞
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100	99⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	99¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	98¾	98¾
Mex 4s small A '10	24½	24½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92	92
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	101¼	100⅞
New So Wales 5s '57	95	95
New So Wales 5s '58	94¼	94¼
Nord Deut 6s	93	93
Norway (King) 5s '63	97	96¾
Norway 5½s '65	99⅞	99⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	91½	91½
Oslo Gas 5s	90⅝	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¼	99¼
Panama 5s rcts	94¾	94¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99	99
Paris-Lyons 7s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Peru 6s '60	90¾	90½
Peru 7½s '40	103⅝	103⅝
Poland 7s '47	90¼	90⅛
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	112⅞	112⅞
Rhine Main 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98⅞	98½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	96⅛	95¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	108	107½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	98	98
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	107	106⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93	92¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109	109
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	97⅛	97⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	94½	94½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	98⅜	98⅜
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Soissons (City) 6s '36	100	99⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103½	103½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92¼	92¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99⅛	99
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90½	90⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 rcts	91	90¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118¾	118¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104¼	104¼
Vienna 6s	88⅜	87¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 x-war	91½	91¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97½	97½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96¼	96

RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING

	1928	1927
July gross	$6,604,971	$6,725,156
Net oper income	842,744	809,590
Seven mos' gross	50,099,893	54,098,737
Net oper income	7,919,124	9,180,637

DELAWARE & HUDSON

	1928	1927
July gross	$3,096,004	$3,514,296
Net oper income	268,921	621,257
Seven mos' gross	22,040,618	24,399,691
Net oper income	2,896,992	3,050,281

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1928	1927
July gross	$7,940,233	$7,468,821
Net op inc	1,354,904	1,573,685
7 mos gross	52,516,555	48,807,688
Net op inc	8,989,033	7,326,198

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1928	1927
July gross	$370,743	$257,465
Net	192,688	102,194
Surp aft charges	168,980	74,419
7 mos gross	2,435,583	2,529,717
Net	1,221,786	1,264,058
Surp aft charges	1,054,015	1,076,063

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1928	1927
July gross	$5,608,486	$5,364,535
Net op inc	780,104	472,525
7 mos gross	39,533,490	42,595,809
Net op inc	5,349,548	5,059,713

CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN

	1928	1927
July gross	$2,041,541	$1,989,558
Net op inc	143,653	83,549
7 mos gross	13,711,706	13,560,744
Net op inc	924,280	706,673

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1928	1927
July gross	$700,854	$736,001
Net op inc	91,950	93,770
7 mos gross	5,450,585	5,749,710
Net op inc	1,009,245	1,101,700

PERE MARQUETTE

	1928	1927
July gross	$3,916,473	$3,854,762
Net oper income	889,715	791,163
Surp after charges	698,343	608,628
Seven mos' gross	24,605,729	25,505,201
Net oper income	4,656,801	4,850,073
Surp after charges	3,395,071	3,664,895

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD

	July, 1928	July, 1927
Passenger rev	$900,195	$887,649
Other rev	22,771	20,312
Op exps & taxes	827,053	801,805
Inc deductions	41,431	45,686
Net corp inc	54,482	60,470

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Estimated net operating income of Wheeling & Lake Erie for July is $565,000, compared with $307,781 last year and $438,963 in 1926. Surplus after charges in July was around $520,000. Both net operating income and surplus after charges were probably the best in July of any similar month in the company's history, exceeding 1926, the road's record earning year. The surplus for July was almost one-third of the surplus of $1,659,104 shown for the first six months this year. Surplus for the first half of 1927 was $1,468,059, and for the like period of 1926, $1,522,320.

INDUSTRIAL RAYON NET

profit of $680,330 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal to $3.57 a share earned on 190,431 shares of no-par stock to be issued when the exchange of all old Class A and Class B stocks has been completed. This compares with net profit of $269,270, or $1.41 a share, in the first six months of 1927 calculated on the above share basis.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., reports for the year ended June 30 net income of $2,475,112 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after deducting 6½ per cent preferred dividends, to $5.21 a share on the outstanding 400,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $2,694,048, or $5.76 a share, in the previous year.

CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

The city treasurer of Boston will open bids at 11 a. m., Aug. 27, on a $2,000,000 loan dated Aug. 28 and due Oct. 5, 1928. Bids are to be presented on an interest-to-follow basis, with interest figured on the basis of 366 days to the year.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES SHOW UNEVEN TREND

Wheat Rallies From New Low—Canada's Export Position—Corn Firm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—September wheat sold down to $1.07¼ early in the week at Chicago, a new low for the crop, with December at the previous low of $1.12½. From those points there was a rally of several cents on reports of frosts in Canada and strong markets abroad for a time.

The frosts proved to be of little account, and European markets did not maintain their advances. For a time, however, there was a stimulus to buy which started short covering, soon rectifying an oversold pit situation.

Canada continues to dominate the export field, and is reputed to be selling wheat below competitors in order to effect a cleanup of old stocks of wheat before the new crop is ready for export.

United States clearances during July were only about 7,000,000 bushels, the Canadian grain having usurped our normal export position during the summer. Foreign news is about a stand-off, with a smaller crop in France indicating heavy import requirements, and unfavorable reports from Russia. Europe, however, is viewing the situation with much complacency, as the marketing of a record-breaking Canadian crop will mean ample supplies.

The crop in Canada is rapidly maturing. In Manitoba the grain is about all ripe. Our Northwest crop is about all secured, with good yields of generally fine hay.

Spring wheat is moving in increasing volume, and, while farmers are inclined to store wheat in considerable volume, present indications are for ample supplies. Flour trade continues of seasonable proportions. Winter wheat arrivals are tapering off to some extent, cash markets having held relatively steady. Low prices evidently presage heavy consumption, and there will be no necessity arising from high prices for curtailment either here or abroad, and no occasion for substitution.

September corn is developing a unique position. It is selling at 16 cents over the December, and cash corn is higher relative to the September than it was a week ago, with no evidence of any substantial quantities being sold by the country. Receipts at Omaha are small, and Nebraska was supposed to have more old corn than any other state. All points report a good cash demand, and industries are skirmishing around for corn in all markets.

When all the corn is moved out of Chicago that has been sold and chartered, it is believed stocks will show a big decrease. There is still a large stock remaining, however, that will be available. It is understood there will be no deliveries on September contracts, at least early in the month.

The chief holders of corn have no difficulty in maintaining cash prices at the same or a better basis than was in effect the first of the month following the spectacular July developments.

New crop corn deliveries have had only small rallies, although less favorable reports are coming from the extreme western part of the belt where there has been deterioration due to hot and dry weather.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—r'n'w'l rate	7%	7%
Commercial paper	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Customers' loans	5¼@5½	5¾@6
Collateral loans	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Year money	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	58⅝c	58⅞c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	27d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$64,000,000	$908,000,000
Year ago today	64,000,000	
Balances	28,000,000	98,000,000
Year ago today	27,000,000	
Exchngs. for week	379,000,000	5,499,000,000
Bals. for week	170,000,000	591,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,454,193	84,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4¾@4⅝
60 days	4¾@4⅝
90 days	4¾@4⅝
4 months	4⅞@4¾
5 months	5⅛@5
6 months	5⅛@5

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	4
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 9-32	4.85⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅛	.0390⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1391¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅞	.193
Germany—mark	.2382	.2384	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1408	.1409⅞	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2667	.2669	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0120	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4006	.4009½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743¾	.1743¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2667	.2669	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061½	.0061⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1663	.1663½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2675½	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925¼	.1925½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.5012½	.5012½	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6500	.6537½	*
India—rupee	.3632	.3632	.4866
Japan—yen	.5430	.4490	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4220	.4214	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1193	.1195	.3245
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9875	.9875	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0275	1.0275	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1930	.1930	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-32	1.00 1-32	1.00
Cuba—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4450	.4425	.4985

*Par unsettled.

GODCHAUX SUGARS, INC.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., reports for the year ended June 30, net profit of $342,063 after interest, amortization, depreciation, but before federal taxes. For the year ended June 30, 1927, final profit was $246,057 after interest, amortization and loss on agricultural properties, but before depreciation.

CONSUMPTION OF STEEL IN CANADA LARGE

England to Compete for the Cultivation of Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Canada's valuable and growing demand for steel is a kind of ripe "persimmon" at the top of a tall tree under which American and British steel masters are gathering with long poles and watering mouths.

The longest pole may be said to be in the hands of the newly formed Steel Export Association of America—the combine of the United States and Bethlehem Steel Corporations.

Meanwhile, the steel masters of Britain, the home of Bessemer and other pioneers who, as C. M. Schwab said recently in London, "taught America the steel business," are figuratively looking around for a larger pole; they are investigating conditions with a view to a more intensive cultivation of the Canadian market.

The news that, among other things, the American steel combine has decided to erect works in Canada so that some of its products for that market may escape the tariff, is not disconcerting to British steel workers, who say that, whatever the Americans may do to maintain their hold on Dominion trade, they still remain at a decided disadvantage owing to transport and other costs.

A correspondent in The Times in indicating some of the limitations of the powerful American steel group says:

American Resources

"After many months of exceptionally high production (and consumption on home account) there is a pronounced decline in the volume of iron and steel business in America. Whenever the United States home demand declines there are predictions of a great export trade move. The immense resources and huge manufacturing capacity, the business push and the extremely low transport costs of the Americans are mentioned as evidence of their ability to export heavy goods on a tremendous scale.

"There has always been one reply to this theory—namely, that the Americans cannot afford to 'dump' below British or European prices; but few are inclined to accept this statement yet; not only is it impossible for the Americans to conduct a great oversea export trade in heavy iron and steel, but their one remaining big outside market, Canada, may be subjected to severe competition from Great Britain.

In no normal year has the United States exported half so much by sea as Great Britain has exported. Exclude the overland trade with Canada, and very little remains of American exports.

"Pig iron, the foundation material of the steel industrty, is from 5s. to 15s. a ton dearer in America than in Britain, and merchant steel bars are £1 10s. a ton dearer than here. Galvanized steel sheets are over £3 a ton dearer at the works, hundreds of miles from a port in America, than they are quoted free on board ship in our country.

High Cost

"Not only so, but the American steelmakers find their costs so high and their dividends so low that they are openly discussing an agreed advance of prices. Mr. Schwab has published figures showing how much below the general American average steel profits are, and he advocates co-operation to make the prices yield better profits. There is no oversea market taking any substantial tonnages of American steel, because it is too dear.

"There are four cardinal points against the United States building up a great oversea trade in heavy iron and steel. First in that country the ore and coal, the furnaces and shipping ports, are vast distances apart, involving the highest transport costs in the world; second, when the American goods reach port, they are immense distances from all the big neutral markets except Canada; third, the living standards are so high in America that wages and salaries are excessive; and fourth, the quality of American steel does not suit many engineers outside the North American Continent. Those who want a low-price material use Continental steel.

Comparative Costs

"Cost of transport is the great point. Merely to assemble the materials to make a ton of crude steel costs in the United States over $9 or nearly £2. To carry crude steel in bulk from the United States mills to leading cities in eastern Canada costs between 30s. and £2 per ton. The rates on manufactured iron and steel, unenumerated, run from £3 to £5 per ton. The combined assemblage and shipment costs, even for goods made for Canada, are fully 100 per cent higher on American than on British products.

People in this country instance the comparatively low ton-mile rates in America, but overlook the great number of miles the goods travel. The average haul there is fully 12 times as long as ours. Compared with about £2 a ton to assemble the materials to make a ton of steel in America, the costs in the case of our worst-situated plants are under 30s. Compared with about £2 to £5 a ton to carry the products from United States works to Canadian cities, the combined rail and ship charges from works here to the same Dominion cities range only about 15s. to £2.10s, according to the shape of the goods."

WHEAT PRICES LOWER ON BEARISH NEWS

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Favorable harvest weather in Canada and much lower Liverpool quotations than looked for led to early downturns today in wheat prices here. Many wheat traders, however, showed a decided inclination to go slow on the selling side, wheat being relatively low compared with other commodities.

Opening ⅜c to 1¼c off, Chicago wheat displayed considerable power to rally. Corn, oats and provisions developed firmness, with corn starting ⅛ to ⅜c down, but soon scoring upturns.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Sept. 1.09⅜@½, Dec. 1.14¼@⅛, Mar. 1.18⅜@1.19, May 1.21¼@¼. Corn—Sept. 89⅜@½, Dec. 72½, Mar. 75, May 77⅜. Oats—Sept. (new) 37@⅛, Dec. (new) 39⅞@40, Mar 42⅝, May 44.

Wheat closed firm, ⅜c to 1c net higher, corn showing ⅛c to 1⅜c gain, oats ⅛c to ⅞c up, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 17c.

COTTON MARKET BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The cotton market was quiet and irregular today with an opening advance followed by reactions to about yesterday's closing quotations.

Most months showed rallies of a few points on covering, but the close was barely steady at net advances of 1 to 13 points except in the case of March, which was two points net lower.

RADIO

LEAGUE STATION SEEN AS AID TO WORLD'S PEACE

Need of Conveying Communications to Members Has Impressed Assembly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Should the League of Nations have a wireless station of its own? It now remains for the next Assembly to express its opinion on the final report of the experts which will be shortly presented to all the members of the League, so that the Assembly may discuss it in September. The ground near Geneva has been explored for a suitable site for the new station. But there are two difficulties which have to be met. One is the great expense of the new undertaking, and the other the objection which the Swiss Government is inclined to raise in the erection of an international independent wireless station on Swiss soil.

It may be necessary to summon the Council in a hurry and a delay of a day, or even of a few hours, might prove dangerous if Europe were faced with the menace of war. In fact, it was only by one hour that war was prevented between Bulgaria and Greece, when the Secretary-General telegraphed to M. Briand, acting President of the Council, to intervene, for his message to the governments of these two countries, warning them to withdraw their troops from the frontier, arrived when hostilities were about to break out. It was this illustration of the possible need of haste in conveying the communications of the League which impressed the Council with the advisability of having a radio station of its own.

In December, 1926, the experts of the Committee of Communications and Transit were requested to study the problem. In August of the same year they sent their first report to the Council, which was laid before the Assembly, which congratulated the Council on having undertaken the study of the problem. The matter then came before the Preparatory Disarmament Commission and the Security Committee, which passed a resolution declaring that in view of the delay that would probably be caused in normal communications during time of crisis, it was expedient that the Council should have its own wireless station. The report presented by M. Rutgers on the question of security particularly insisted on the importance of the League of Nations possessing an absolutely independent system of telegraphic communication, so that messages to the members of the Council could not be held up in any country.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston, (590kc-508m)

5:58 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
6:35 News.
6:44 Sessions Chimes.
6:45 Friend's Bean Knights: College Song (Amherst College); Pulcinello (Alletlein); Ship o' Dreams (Riker); Unrequited Love (Fincke); Selections from "The Serenade" (Herbert); Old Man Sunshine; Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes; Till We Meet Again.
7:15 National Championship tennis talk.
7:25 Edward McHugh, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, pianist.
7:45 Masterpiece pianist.
8 WEAF, Keystone Duo with Balladeers.
8:30 WEAF, correct time.
8:31 WEAF, Lewisohn Stadium Concert: Overture, Sakuntala (Goldmark); Fantasie: Romeo and Juliet (Tchaikovsky); Les Preludes (Liszt); Symphony No. 2 (Brahms).
10:20 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

6 p. m.—Dinner dance.
6:55 Correct time.
7 News.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 Weather report.
7:30 Boston Business Bureau.
7:40 Lady of the Ivories.
8 Dance program from Providence.
10 "Billy" McBride and his orchestra.
11 News.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

7 p. m.—Weather; baseball; time.
7:05 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7:25 School Information Service Talk.
7:30 WJZ, Lew White's organ recital: Overture to "Zampa" (Herold); Blue Danube Waltz (Strauss); Sunset Land, introducing "Aloha" (Kawelo); Musical Snuff Box (Liadow); Chiquita (Wayne); Dawn (Stothart); Deep River (Negro Spiritual); Frimiliana (medley), (Friml).
8 Musical program.
8:30 WJZ, Leider recital.
9 WJZ, Keystone Duo with Balladeers.
9:30 WJZ, Magnanti's accordion quartet.
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 Baseball; time; weather, announcement.

WBET, Boston (1040kc-288m)

7 p. m.—Baseball; news.
7:15 Ritz-Carlton dinner music.
7:47 Alice Barnes, soprano; Peggy McPherson, mezzo soprano; Jack Murphy, violinist; Irene Cole, pianist.
8:15 Edna Zalinger, reader; Play, "Paradise," by Sally Shute.
8:45 Elsie Ower, violinist; Annie Owen, pianist.
9 Westminster Blue Jackets.
9:30 "Eddie" McLaughlin, songs.
9:40 Westminster Blue Jackets.
10:10 Baseball; weather; news.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 26
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 p. m.—Correct time.
5:30 Sam Curtis.
6 Weymouth Post No. 79 American Legion Band.
7 Garden talk.
7:19 Sessions Chimes; news.
7:50 National championship tennis talk.
8 Sager Hour of Hospitality: How Do You Do?; Overture to "The Bat" (Strauss) Fête de Seville; Spanish Suite: Bolero, Jota, Sevillanas, Marche des Toreadors (Tavan); Pomonen, Waltzes (Waldteufel); Caressing Butterfly (Barthelemy); Moorish Serenade (Chapi); Marche Carnavalesque (Friml); Canzonetta (Nicode); La Gaucha, Tango (Delbruck); The Enchanted Hour (Mouton); Song of the Vagabonds (Friml); The Century Girl (Herbert).
9 Sessions Chimes.
9:01 Masterpiece pianist.
9:15 WEAF, Atwater Kent Hour: Atwater Kent Male Quartet and Sitting Trio. Tell Me Not of a Lovely Lass (Forsyth); Souvenir (arr. by Merwin); Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life (Herbert); Extase (Ganne); Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming; I Got a Robe (arr. by Merwin); Dreaming Alone in the Twilight (Moore); Minuet (Leclair); At Dawning (Cadman); Lift Thine Eyes (Logan).
9:45 WEAF, Correct time.
9:46 WEAF, Biblical drama, "The King Dreams."
10:15 News; time.

Monday

8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
10 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 Caroline Cabot.
11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals; news.
12:40 Produce market.
1 Correct time.
4 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

10:55 a. m.—Service from the Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital.
3 WOR, Symphonic Hour: Italian Symphony: Allegro Vivace, Andante con Moto, Con Moto Moderato, Presto Saltarello (Mendelssohn); Elegie for Cello and Orchestra (Faure); Russian and Ludmilla (Glinka); Ballet music from Rienzi (Wagner).
4 WOR, Cathedral Hour—Chimes; Processional: On Jordan's Bank; Prelude in A Major (Chopin); The Living God (O'Hara); Kyrie from Mass in C (Silas); Gloria from Mass in C (Silas); Credo from Mass in C (Silas); Madrigal (Simonetti); Confutatis Maledictis Requiem (Verdi); Offertorium from Mass in C (Silas); Agnus Dei from Mass in C (Silas); Reverie (Debussy); Thanks Be to God, from "Elijah" (Mendelssohn); Postlude: Marche Heroique (Saint-Saens).
7 News.
7:11 Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 Weather report.
7:30 Service of the Park Street Church.
8:45 Organ recital by E. Lewis Dunham.
9 WOR, "Come to the Fair."—Kirmess Scene from "Faust" (Gounod); Come All Ye Lads and Lassies (arranged by H. Lane Wilson); Tambourin; Estrellita (Mexican folk song arranged by La Forge); Polish Dance (Scharwenka); Serenade (Rimpianto) (Toselli); Morris Dance (German); Volga Boatmen's Song (Russian folk song); Shepherd's Dance, Torch Dance (German); Russian Peasants' Festival (Tchaikovsky).
9:30 WOR, Moran and Mack, "Two Black Crows."
10 WOR, United Military Band—Overture to Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna (von Suppe); March: Heavy Artillery (Bergenholtz); Daddy (Parks); Waltz: Lure of the Night (Brahms); Bugle Song (Hawley); Stephanie Gavotte (Czibulka); O Promise Me (De Koven); Mexican Kisses (Habanera) (Roberts); Darling Nellie Gray (arranged by Shattuck); Before the Mast (Laurendeau); La Cinquantaine (Gabriel Marie); Waltz: Artists' Life (Strauss); March: Vanguard United Military (Heed); Music When Soft Voices Die (Dickinson); Waltz: Vienna Folk Songs (Komzak); I Hear a Thrush at Eve (Cadman); Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Marche Indienne (Sellenick).
11 News.

Monday

8 a. m.—News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 Women's Club program.
11 A Half Hour With the Masters.
11:25 Political talk.
11:30 Women's Club program.
11:58 Time signals; weather; news.
12:10 p. m.—Shepard Colonial concert.
12:30 Organ recital by Del Castillo.
12:59 Today's baseball game.
1 Boston Information Service.
2:20 News.
2:30 Musical Classics.
3 Fenway Park: Boston vs. St. Louis.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

2 p. m.—WJZ, Roxy Stroll.
7:10 Baseball; time; weather.
7:15 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
7:45 WJZ, Sonata.
8 WJZ, Melodrama with Incidental Music.
8:45 WJZ, Whittall Anglo-Persians: The Call of the Desert; Sma'o Elie); Wedding of the Winds (Hall); My Persian Rose (Friedland); La Sorella (Borel-Clerc); Caravan (Crist); Watchman, Tell Us of the Night (Elvey); Parting Melody.
9:15 WJZ, the Continentals.
10:15 WJZ, Longines time.
10:16 Baseball; weather; time.

Tomorrow

11 a. m.—Women's program.
11:07 Orthophonic concert.
12 Announcement.
12:30 p. m.—Correct time; weather.
4:30 Ampico musical.

HAMILTON BANS RADIO SPEAKERS IN STREET

Hamilton, Ont., has decided that loudspeakers should be heard in the home and not on the street. Persons whose radios or loudspeakers cause a disturbance to the peace and rest of others will be warned that they must abate such a nuisance. Failure to heed the warning will result in prosecution under the anti-noise by-law.

In Toronto similar complaints have been recorded. Music and radio stores are in the habit, both downtown and in the residential districts of operating loudspeakers outside their stores. Private individuals in Toronto who have caused a nuisance in this manner, government officials state, have turned their speakers indoors when requested. But the use of this form of advertising may result in a law similar to that of Hamilton in the city of Toronto, officials state.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 26

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WEEI, 590kc-508m.

SCHENECTADY—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WGY, 790kc-380m.

NEW YORK — Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMCA, 810kc-307m.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Directors of Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway have authorized the issuance of $15,000,000 5 per cent mortgage bonds, of which $10,000,000 are to be sold as soon as the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission is secured. Proceeds are to be used in constructing an extension between Cochran's Mills and Connellsville, Pa., connecting the road with western Maryland at the latter place. The contract has already been let for the construction of part of this extension. Just how long it will take to complete this 38 miles of road is not known.

F. & W. GRAND STORES

F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent Stores, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, 1928, net of $365,023 after taxes, depreciation, management, commissions and all accruals, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.17 a share on 268,532 shares of common.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24—The Los Angeles Stock Exchange will be closed Tuesday, Aug. 28, primary election day, and also Saturday, Sept. 1.

SWEDEN SENDS QUESTIONNAIRE TO LISTENERS

Results of First Public Referendum on Programs Is Basis of Future Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — Every license holder in Sweden has received a printed questionnaire from the state Radio Department regarding radio programs to be answered before June 15. So many were the responses, more than one-third of the license holders having replied, that a considerable time must needs be consumed to analyze the replies. The results will, however, be ready by autumn when regular radio programs are taken up again. The extremely light nights in Sweden during the summer months interfere with reception but this summer the programs will be more lively than they have been in past summers.

A public referendum on taste in radio programs is perhaps the first of its kind in the world. That 140,000 replies were received shows the interest of the Swedish public in radio. Radio service managed by the state, has given programs now for several years and these radio programs play an impotant rôle in the lives of many.

During the last year the radio service radiocast programs covering 2000 hours. The larger part of this radio public has never had an opportunity to hear an opera other than through radio and their first acquaintance with classic music has come to them through radio. Furthermore, the opportunity of studying languages by radio has been given them.

Therefore, the radio service believes it will be of great value to know the wishes of this vast audience and to regulate the radio programs after their desires and needs.

The questionnaires were divided in three parts: the first with the present programs and as to how they should be limited or increased. The second deals with lecture subjects and language courses. The third group asks questions about the time most suitable for listeners, etc.

A complete inventory of the interests of the Swedish people is obtained by this inquiry and, completely classified and applied, a better and more thoroughly democratic—in the best sense of that word—radio program will result.

Radio Notes

A MALE quartet, assisted by the Sittin Trio, will be heard in the Atwater Kent Hour, Sunday evening, Aug. 26, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, through WEAF and associated stations of the National Broadcasting Company. The Sittin Trio will be heard playing Leclair's "Minuet" and Ganne's "Extase." Erwyn Mutch will sing a baritone solo, "Dreaming Alone in the Twilight."

The program opens with a madrigal, one of the old musical forms now enjoying a revival. The demand for musical variety for radio programs has extended the search to all countries and all ages. "Tell Me Not of a Lovely Lass" by the male quartet is by Cecil Forsyth and has been written in the style of the English madrigal school by H. W. Gray, the English composer.

The effect on the audience produced by the madrigal is the singing of the same line by different voices, but not in unison. They were usually sung without accompaniment and in counterpoint—with the parts set against a given melody so that all the voices are of equal importance and independence. The early madrigals as sung by the troubadours were set generally for five voices, but madrigals for three, four, six and eight voices are also found.

Other numbers by the quartet will be "Souvenir"; "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," from Victor Herbert's opera, "Naughty Marietta"; Foster's "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming"; "All God's Chillun Got Wings"; Schubert's "Ave Maria," and "Lift Thine Eyes."

With American jazz firmly established in Europe, foreign musicians are developing dance orchestras which can hold their own against syncopators bearing the "Made in America" stamp. One of these, Bert Firman's orchestra, has joined the list of dance bands heard regularly through the NBC System, thus adding to the international flavor of NBC programs.

Beginning his musical career in London at the age of 17, Bert Firman first gained interest as being probably the youngest professional orchestra leader in the world. At that time he was directing a 21-piece dance band at the Metropole Hotel, London.

Not long after, he had established another group at the Carlton Hotel in the English capital, and weekly radiocasting from there soon won him a tremendous following. Before long he again transferred to the Devonshire Restaurant for further triumphs.

Mr. Firman's success from that time was similar to that of American band leaders. First came a sensational hit on the London stage in musical comedy, followed soon afterward by the formation of subsidiary orchestras which toured the continent in vaudeville, scoring everywhere they went.

Within recent months, Mr. Firman brought an orchestra to New York that contains several of the artists from his original London band, and this group is now radiocasting through the NBC System.

Under the personal direction of Bert Firman, and featuring the symphonic and novelty orchestras which characterize their music, the Anglo-American dance band may be heard each Monday night from 6 to 6:45 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, through WJZ and other associated NBC stations.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE WESTERN STARS ARE LEFT

One Easterner in Semifinal of U. S. Women's Tennis Title Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Three young California girls, all in their early twenties, will dispute the United States women's tennis title with Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, who was well known in European tennis 16 years ago, and won her first national title in 1915. Miss Helen N. Wills, Miss Helen M. Jacobs, and now the newcomer, Miss Edith S. Cross, each in turn entered the semifinal round of the forty-first annual women's championships of the United States, at Forest Hills Stadium, Friday afternoon, while the first winner of the title, Mrs. Taylor Alderdice, the former Miss Edith Hadsell, looked on. Even Mrs. Mallory had to fight her hardest to survive, as her youthful opponent, Miss Marjorie S. Morrill, took the second set, and led at 2—0, and was within a point of the next game in the deciding set.

All of the singles matches, in the quarterfinal round, played Friday afternoon, were staged in the inclosure, and all four brought hard and well-played battles. This was especially true of the match between Miss Wills, the champion, who had been regarded as far superior to her rivals, and Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., the former Miss Charlotte Hosmer. Mrs. Chapin captured six games, more than anyone has taken from Miss Wills since Gwyneth P. Sterry won a set from her at Wimbledon in 1927, and besides this, was twice within a point of tying the score in the second set at five-all, with Miss Wills making her greatest struggle as a defensive player to stem the tide and save the set. The score was 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, fresh from her victory over Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy in the morning, also made a strong defense to the hard driving of Miss Cross, holding her own on service to three-all in the first set, and coming from behind in the second, after trailing at 4—1, to reach 4—5, before the young Californian, who is making her first trip to the championships this summer, could take the necessary game, to win, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Jacobs Wins Easily

Miss Jacobs, another hard driver, ran away from Miss Penelope W. Anderson at the start of their match, but the Richmond player gradually settled into her stride and drew up to even terms at four-all, only to lose the next two on the service of the Californian, and her activity in handling the placing shot of Miss Anderson. But even at that, Miss Jacobs had to fight every inch of the way in the second set also, with several deuce games finally coming to her after a dozen points or more, to win by a score of 6—4, 6—1.

But the performance of Miss Morrill, the only eastern player to show any prospect of greatness among the numerous young players who have come to the front during the last two seasons, was really the star of the afternoon. She was palpably unable to control her play at the start, and this gave Mrs. Mallory a chance to settle down and study her opponent's game. But after losing the first set, Miss Morrill settled down, and took the second with a considerable margin, leading at 5—1, but dropping the next two games to the former Norse player, then winning her service game to tie the score at a set-all. Then the Dedham player won two games in a row at the start of the final set, but suddenly fell back into her former wildness, and though she strove desperately to rectify her play, was not able to stand against the careful play of the seven-times champion, and took only one more game for the balance of the match. The winning score of Mrs. Mallory was 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Only one round was played in the doubles, with six of the seeded teams attaining the quarterfinal round, which will be played this afternoon, with the semifinals scheduled for tomorrow and the finals on Monday, with the singles.

Seeded Teams Win

Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Bundy and Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Chapin and Miss Anderson, Miss Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper, the four leading pairs, all came through over their opponents with ease in the doubles, the best fight against any of them being staged by the Palfrey sisters of Brookline, who took four games from Mrs. Bundy and Miss Jacobs, two in each set.

But in the case of two of the lesser seeded teams, surprise results brought upsets. The first and greatest of these came when little Miss Evelyn Parsons, the young Palo Alto girl, teamed up with Miss Virginia Rice, to defeat that famous Boston team, Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. It was largely the brilliant and heady performance of the juvenile star of the Pacific coast, who watched her play like a veteran and varying from lobs to drives and chops with nice selective play, kept the elder team on the run, and finally had them helpless before the young team.

Then Miss Elizabeth Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus, who have been displaying a fair brand of doubles play all season, came from behind when almost defeated, to win from Miss Morrill and Miss Alice C. Francis in the final match of the day, by a score of 4—6, 7—9, 6—2. Both of the losers weakened badly when leading at 5—3 in the second set, and though the lack of power of the winners kept the play going rather longer than would have been the case otherwise, they finally gained the victory.

The other two surviving teams were the Cincinnati pair, Miss Clara Louise Zinke, and Miss Ruth Oexman and a New York team, Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs. William V. Hester Jr. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS—Fourth Round

Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Santa Barbara, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Helen N. Wills and Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. G. E. Muehl and Miss Edith Tough, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Virginia Rice defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Miss Mary R. Greef and Miss Marie A. Fensterer, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. defeated Mrs. B. K. Duffy and Mrs. Harrison Smith, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Helen M. Jacobs defeated Miss Sarah and Miss Mianne Palfrey, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Alice C. Francis, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross defeated Mrs. F. M. Letson and Miss Charlotte Miller, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Clara Louise Zinks and Miss Ruth Oexman defeated Miss Rosamond Newton and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., 6—0, 6—3.

Tilden Is Suspended by the Trial Board of the U. S. L. T. A.

Decision Does Not Affect His Personal Standing as an Amateur, but Bars Him From Sanctioned Tennis Tournaments Indefinitely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William T. Tilden 2d, by resolution of the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is now ineligible to compete in tournaments and matches played under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

At a meeting called by President H. Collom, and attended by 18 of the 30 members of the committee, held Friday evening at the Hotel Vanderbilt, the many times champion of the United States, without being actually declared a professional, was declared in one resolution to have written for pay, or a consideration, current newspaper articles covering a tournament in which he was a competitor, without the consent of the committee and in violation of the amateur rule of the association, namely the English championship at Wimbledon, from June 25 to July 7, 1928.

Second Resolution

Then, in a second resolution after reciting its previous decision, it was resolved by the unanimous vote of those present, "that said William T. Tilden 2d., be and he hereby is, declared ineligible to compete in tournaments and matches under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association."

In a long statement embodying the reasons and decisions of the committee leading up to the resolutions, after stating that Tilden had been informed of the charges against him, and invited to be present at the meeting, but had not availed himself of the opportunity, sending a written defense instead, it was stated that the entire committee was of the opinion that he had violated both the spirit and the letter of the amateur rules.

The statement reviewed the steps leading up to the adoption of the present rule, by a committee of which Mr. Tilden was a member and which included Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Devereux Milburn and other sportsmen of prominence, and the previous violation of the rule by Tilden in 1924 and his promise to refrain from further violations at that time.

English Rule Mentioned

Attention was then called to the English rule adopted last year, and the settlement of the question as to its application to the members of the American Davis Cup team competing at Wimbledon, and it was stated that Tilden and the other members of the team were informed that they were amenable only to the American rule and that he professed a thorough understanding of the rule and stated his intention to comply with it.

The executive committee had therefore rejected his plea that he did not intentionally violate the spirit or letter of the rule, as stated in his letter of defense. They further rejected his statement that he had accepted the captaincy and played on the Davis cup team against his wishes, believing that he had showed great eagerness to become a member of that team, even urging that he be sent abroad early in the year, and that the challenge be made in the European zone.

Further discussions of violations were included in the statement as considered by the committee on presentation from the Amateur Rule Committee, these were the description of the matches in the American zone final against Japan, played June 1, 2, and 3, in a copyrighted article in the New York World of June 5, also the publication in the same paper, on July 18, of a similarly copyrighted article, containing the exclusive news, never before printed, of the selections for the Davis cup matches against Italy and France. This announcement by the captain of the team, in an article written and sold by him, in advance of the general announcement, in the opinion of the committee, was a violation of the letter and the spirit of the Amateur Rule, and specifically of Section 3 of the Amateur Rule, for having exploited for pecuniary gain his position as a tennis player, and all these actions led the committee to reject the plea of Tilden that he be cleared of the charges preferred against him, and induced the adoption of the resolution declaring him ineligible to play in tournaments.

Compelled Drastic Measures

It was further stated that the violation was not an isolated one in his case, and that the whole course of his activities compelled adoption of drastic measures. Attention was further called to the rule, as stating that such declaration in no wise affects his personal standing as an amateur.

A statement from Tilden was received soon after he was informed by long-distance telephone of the decision that he would apply to the executive committee at its next meeting for a reinstatement.

Those present included all four of the executive officers, five of the 13 district representatives, five of the eight delegates-at-large, and four of the five former presidents, who constitute the executive committee.

Gehrig Continues to Press Goslin

Is Now Only Six Points Behind Washington Star—Hoyt Tops Pitchers

CHICAGO (AP)—Registering a .500 average for the second successive week, H. L. Gehrig of the New York Yankees has climbed to within six points of tying Leon Goslin of Washington for individual batting leadership in the American League.

In the race for pitching honors, Waite C. Hoyt of the Yankees still leads with a record of 16 victories and three defeats—the best mark he has ever made while in the service of Miller J. Huggins.

Unofficial averages including Wednesday's game show that while Goslin gained three points, raising his average to .383, Gehrig gained six points during the past week and compiled a season's record of .377. A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia outfielder, had one of his worst weeks of the year, falling 15 points from second to third place.

During the week, Gehrig was at bat 20 times, knocked out four doubles, a home run and five singles, scoring five runs. So far this season he has been at bat 438 times, scored 107 runs, bagged 165 hits and made them good for 279 bases.

The leading hitters and their averages: Leon Goslin, Washington, .383; H. L. Gehrig, New York, .377; A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia, .359; H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .357; J. E. Fox, Philadelphia, .352; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .350; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, .344; G. H. Ruth, New York, .331; and L. J. Bettencourt, St. Louis, .330.

Hoyt added slightly to his leadership during the week by winning two more games, while his closest opponents, J. J. Quinn and R. M. Grove of Philadelphia each added one. Quinn has won 16 and lost five, while Grove has won 18 and lost six.

Cleveland improved its impressive doubleplay record during the week by chalking up 10 more for a total of 151.

Other leaders: Team batting, New York, .301; team fielding, Boston, .974; runs, New York, .710; fewest opponents' runs, Philadelphia, 493; individual runs, Ruth, 133; doubles, Ira Flagstead, Boston, 36; triples, E. B. Combs, New York, 16; Homers, Ruth, 45 and stolen bases, J. A. Mostil, Chicago, 21.

N. Y. BOY IN FINAL FOR BRITISH TITLE

FORMBY, Eng. (AP) — Stewart Scheftal, New York youngster, won his way into the final round of the English boys' amateur golf championship Friday by defeating J. P. Nichols, 2 up. The New York boy won his quarter-final match this morning from William Currie, 5 and 3.

Scheftal's victories over the best of the British boys will bring him against Archibald Dobbie, of Scotland, in the final.

No United States boy has ever before competed in the final for the boys' championship, an event first played in 1921. The competition is open to all boys, except caddies, under the age of 18.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	38	16	.704
Sacramento	35	19	.648
San Francisco	33	20	.623
Oakland	27	27	.500
Missions	23	30	.434
Los Angeles	22	32	.407
Portland	20	34	.270
Seattle	16	38	.296

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Francisco 6, Portland 4.
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 0.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 1.
Missions 3, Oakland 2.

YANKEES LOSE DOUBLEHEADER

Athletics Reduce New York's Margin to Only Three Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	40	.670
Philadelphia	78	43	.645
St. Louis	64	59	.520
Chicago	55	66	.454
Detroit	55	66	.454
Washington	55	67	.451
Cleveland	55	68	.447
Boston	44	78	.361

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 0.

For the first time since early May, the margin of the New York Yankees over second place is as small as three games. Also for the third time this season on Friday they lost a doubleheader and the Philadelphia Athletics took advantage of this great opportunity to gain on the leaders by winning their fourth straight against Cleveland.

It was the St. Louis Browns who managed to take two in one day from the Yankees, 5 to 2, and 3 to 1. Crowder and Blaeholder were the winning pitchers. Incidentally, the Browns took a doubleheader from the Yankees earlier in the season. Their record against the Yankees for the year is now even with nine victories and nine defeats. In the first game Friday, Schang hit a home run and in the second Lazzeri contributed one. Frank McGowan, the Browns' new outfielder, continued to impress the management favorably with his hitting. In nine times at bat he made a triple and four singles.

When Cleveland lost a well-pitched game to the Athletics, 1 to 0, the Indians also lost a tie for sixth place and fell into seventh. Yet they are only one game from fourth place, where Detroit and Chicago are tied, due to the Tigers' defeat at Boston while Chicago was idle. Walberg's shutout was his third of the year and the tenth for Philadelphia. Simmons' double was the only extra-base hit of the game.

In Boston, the Red Sox managed to turn the tables on the Tigers, defeating them by one run, 2 to 1, after losing four straight to them by one-run margins. Both Ruffing and Stoner pitched well. The game was won in the ninth when Flagstead took his base on balls. Todt singled; Taitt forced Todt at second while Flagstead remained on third and Rogell produced the needed sacrifice fly to score Flagstead. The scores:

AT NEW YORK (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	11	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	0

Batteries—Crowder and Schang; Pipgras, Moore and Bengough, Collins. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—VanGraflin, Connolly and Campbell. Time—1h. 55m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2

Batteries—Blaeholder and Manion; Heimach and Grabowski, Dickey. Umpires—Campbell, VanGraflin and Connolly. Time—1h. 40m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Hofmann; Stoner and Hargrave. Umpires—Owens, Geisel and McGowan. Time—1h. 40m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	6	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries — Walberg and Cochrane; Shaute and Autry. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Barry. Time—1h. 30m.

LOWE TO RETIRE FROM TRACK

LONDON (AP)—Douglas G. A. Lowe, Olympic 800-meter champion, Friday confirmed reports that he would retire from track competition to devote all his time to his practice as a barrister. Lowe said that he would continue to take a close interest in the administrative side of athletics.

CARDINALS GAIN ON THE GIANTS

McGraw's Men Are Unable to Stop Great Rush of the Champions

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	72	48	.600
New York	68	47	.591
Chicago	70	53	.569
Cincinnati	68	52	.567
Pittsburgh	66	53	.555
Brooklyn	58	63	.479
Boston	35	75	.318
Philadelphia	33	79	.295

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 16, New York 5.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (postponed).

As was expected, the New York Giants are finding the going a little rougher than usual against the Pittsburgh champions, and the St. Louis Cardinals are having things their own way against Philadelphia. The result is that the Cardinals, now leading the league by 9 percentage points, won their game Friday, while the Giants lost to Pittsburgh.

The Cardinals found it no easy matter defeating the Phillies, who are showing more and more aggressiveness as the season advances. Friday, Benge pitched a brilliant game, allowing the league leaders only four hits and losing by the score of 1 to 0. The one run was a home run by Orsatti, the Cardinals' new outfielder, his third in the week he has played for the club. Haines was in his best form also, allowing only five hits, all of them singles. The Cardinals cannot seem to get out of their hitting slump, and only great pitching by Haines enabled them to win. In their last eight games they have made no more than nine hits in each and in their last three games they have made a total of only 12 hits or four per game. In their last seven contests, their heaviest scoring has been two runs. It was their second victory in their last eight starts, and the first time that Haines has finished a game since July 17.

Meanwhile the Giants used five pitchers in an effort to stop the powerful Pittsburgh hitters, all in vain. Led by the great hitting of Lloyd Waner, who made five hits in as many turns at bat, the Pirates knocked out 19 hits. Every Pittsburgh player caught the batting enthusiasm and made at least two hits, that is with the exception of pitcher Grimes. Traynor hit a home run. Lloyd Waner has now made seven hits in his last nine turns at bat. It was just a case of running around the bases for the champions, who scored in five of their eight innings at bat, and piled up six runs in the second inning.

Chicago gave evidences of a radical return to form when it took two games from Boston, 4 to 1, and 4 to 3. This gave the Cubs second place and put them only 3½ games from the top and two games from second place. Both games saw the Cubs exhibit good pitching, Malone and Root showing at their best. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	4	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Haines and Maranville; Benge, Walsh and Lerian. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—McCormick and Reardon. Time—1h. 44m.

AT CHICAGO (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	x	4	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	4

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Delaney, Barnes, Palmero and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Delaney. Umpires—Moran, Magee and Quigley. Time—1h. 52m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	x	4	6	1
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; R. Smith and Spohrer. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Magee. Time—1h. 51m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	6	0	4	0	1	4	1	x	16	19	0
New York	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	10	2

Batteries—Grimes and Hargreaves; Genewich, Scott, Faulkner, Benton, Aldridge and Hogan, O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Genewich. Umpires—Pfirman, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 4m.

Andrews Captures The Grand American

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Vandalia, O.

SHOOTING from the 20-yard line, Ike Andrews of Spartanburg, S. C., Friday won the Grand American handicap championship, the highest honor in trapshooting, with a score of 95 out of 100 targets.

The victory brought him $1000 in gold as well as the Bennett Trophy.

BRITISH SPEEDBOAT CHALLENGER IN N. Y.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Great Britain's only challenger for the United States speedboat championship and the British International Harmsworth Trophy on the Detroit River, Sept. 1, 2 and 3, Miss Marian Carstairs, arrived here Friday on board the S. S. Berengaria. Also on board was Miss Carstair's only hope, her powerboat, the Estelle II.

The Estelle II is the smallest of three Miss Carstairs tested out in England recently. It has a length of 21 feet, a beam of six feet, and is driven by a 900-horsepower Napier-Lion engine. The engine develops one horsepower for slightly less than one pound weight. The hull is two-step hydroplane design, and considered unusually light for the tremendous amount of pressure exerted at high speeds.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	68	59	.535
Toronto	70	61	.534
Reading	67	62	.519
Buffalo	69	64	.516
Rochester	64	61	.512
Montreal	68	65	.507
Newark	62	70	.470
Jersey City	54	80	.403

RESULTS FRIDAY

Newark 8, Toronto 7.
Reading 17, Montreal 8.
Jersey City at Buffalo (postponed).
Baltimore at Rochester (postponed).

YANKEES GET CATCHER

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Arndt Jorgens, catcher of the Oklahoma City Club of the Western League, has been sold to the New York American League Baseball Club, it is announced here.

CLEVELAND POLO POSTPONED

CLEVELAND, O.—The national 12-goal polo game between the Firestone and Fort Bliss teams, scheduled for Friday at Circle-W Farm, was postponed on account of rain.

Holes Amateurs Will Play for 1928 Title

The amateur golf championship tournament of the United States will take place on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., Sept. 10 to 15. The par of this course is 72—35 out and 37 in. It is 3127 yards long on the outward nine holes and 3516 yards on the homeward holes, a total of 6643. That the golfers may have a good idea of each hole, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a sketch of each, together with its principal features.



NO. 8 HOLE—227 YARDS—PAR 3

Accuracy is essential in playing this hole. The drive is across a wide, deep gully and a brook, to a green guarded by two traps at the left and mounds and rough at the right. The green is long and rather narrow and slopes slightly to the back and to the right.

Football Games at Home for B. U.

Athletic Plant, Including Gridiron and Baseball Diamond, Ready

After 59 years of practicing on local vacant lots and playing all their games on far-away fields, the football men of Boston University have finally been given a decent back yard of their own in which to play. William E. Nickerson Field, named for the donor, a Boston business man, has been developed this summer into a real athletic plant which contains, among other facilities, a football gridiron and a baseball diamond declared to be second to none in the East.

Coaches R. W. P. Brown, E. N. Robinson and Hilary Mahoney will issue the first call to all candidates Tuesday, Sept. 4, two weeks before registration at the university. The squad will be lodged at the field, and practice will begin immediately for the Military Academy game, Sept. 29. With the best practice field the university has ever had, and with the prospect of a complete line of veterans returning to the squad this year, the outlook for a successful season seems better than it has for a long time.

With five home games, the first real home games that Boston University has ever had, on the schedule this year, the university stands ready to really enjoy its football season for the first time. The team opens with West Point, Sept. 29. A home game with New Hampshire follows on Oct. 6. Then comes Vermont at Burlington, Oct. 13; Bates at Boston, Oct. 20; Boston College at Boston, Oct. 27; Springfield at Boston, Nov. 3; Holy Cross at Worcester, Nov. 10; and Norwich at Boston, Nov. 17.

In addition to the baseball and football grounds, the field now includes a 26-foot-wide quarter-mile cinder track with a 220-yard straightaway, six tennis courts, and six more to be built in the spring; a large boathouse with free canoes for the students; a practice football field; a football dormitory; a restaurant for after-games accommodation; a woman's club room; fields for archery and field hockey; and locker room for the swimming pool. Facilities are also being planned for all winter sports, including a toboggan chute and an ice hockey rink.

ENGLISH GIRL WILL TRY CHANNEL AGAIN

LONDON (AP)—Miss Hilda Sharp, youthful London swimmer, who conquered the English Channel Friday, has returned to Boulogne for another try at the choppy waters.

Miss Sharp made her swim in 15h. and 5m., failing to better the woman's record of 14h. and 31m., established by Miss Gertrude Ederle. Miss Sharp is confident that she will better Miss Ederle's record on her second attempt which will be made almost immediately.

The London girl, through her trainer, Jabez Wolff, issued a challenge to Miss Ederle for a race.

LOTT TO ENTER BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, member of the United States Davis Cup team and one of the ranking players in the tennis world, will enter Brown University this fall, according to his announcement Friday morning. He applied for admission at Brown a year ago, and failing, sought entrance a second time this spring. He was notified by the Brown registrar that this admission had been granted while he was in England playing in the English championships, preparatory to the Davis Cup play. Lott comes to Brown when tennis fortunes are high, the varsity team having a continuous record of victories since 1926. Although he will be ineligible under the transfer clause for one year, he should come to the varsity team well equipped to return the organization to the high standing that it held years ago. Malcolm G. Chase won the singles championship in the intercollegiate tournament in 1893, and, paired with C. R. Budlong, took the doubles the same year.

RYAN BOUGHT BY YANKEES

NEW YORK (AP)—Wilfred D. Ryan, former Holy Cross right-hander, who formerly pitched for the Giants, has been purchased by the New York American League Baseball Club from Toledo of the American Association. Ryan is best remembered in New York for his vain effort to check the Yankees in the eighth inning of the sixth game of the 1923 World Series when he relieved A. N. Nehf with one out, the bases filled and the Giants one run ahead. Acting on McGraw's special order to "throw the ball in the dirt" to Ruth after the count reached 3 and 2, Ryan let him swing vainly at a pitch which bounced in front of the plate, but R. W. Meusel singled to center, winning the game and the series. Three runs were scored on Meusel's hit when Cunningham made a poor throw to third base.

MISS COFFEY WINS AT GOLF

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Miss Helen Coffey, Nashua school teacher, won the New Hampshire Women's Golf Association championship Friday for the fifth successive time. In the finals she was opposed by Mrs. Eleanor Field of Nashua. Miss Coffey won the first nine holes and then halved the tenth, winning the match, 9 and 8.

DOLPH-NOVOTNY IN GOLF FINAL

Battle for Western Amateur Championship at 36 Holes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the final 36-hole match for the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association, Frank Dolph of Portland, Ore., faced A. L. Novotny of the Edgewood Valley Country Club, a local course. Dolph won the title two years ago, while Novotny enjoys the distinction of putting last year's winner out in the first round of match play in the present tourney.

On the form displayed in Friday's semifinal round, Novotny should win Saturday. He displayed the same brilliant, confident brand of golf he has played all week in defeating Lawrence Moller of Quincy, Ill., 4 and 3. Dolph, on the other hand, triumphed over Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, largely because Evans beat himself with his putter.

3 Up After First 18

At the end of the first 18 Friday Novotny was 3 up on Moller. In 27 holes he was 7 up. Coming back on the final nine Moller won three holes in a row, when Novotny became a bit unsteady with a pair of 7s and a 4, but the local challenger rallied to halve the next three holes and end the mach, 4 up on the fifteenth.

Dolph was 1 up on Evans at lunch time, but Evans had a fighting chance all the way. The Edgewater representative, eight times a former champion, was superior at driving and at short iron work, but he ran into "one of those days," as he expressed it, when his putts would not drop.

Evans, as of old, drew the largest gallery, and his match provided the most thrills. Time and again he bettered Dolph's skillfulshots all the way up to the point where putters were drawn from the bags. Then his gallery sighed as his putts went by, trimming the edges of holes, or curling away just as it looked like they might sink.

Only twice did Evans best Dolph with his putter. These two occasions came together, on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth greens after he had gone 3 down to the coast player. It looked as though he was staging a winning rally. On the twenty-ninth he sank a long putt and Dolph missed his, from an exactly similar position. That left Evans 2 down. On the thirtieth Dolph got into a trap at the right of the green and Evans was on with his drive. Dolph made a good out, but Evans laid his long putt on the lip of the cup, and Dolph's putt rolled by, taking a 4 to Evans' 3. That left Evans only 1 down.

Evans' Rally Ends

Evans' rally ended there. Dolph took the next hole with a one-putt 4, Evans putting twice for a 5. They halved the thirty-second in 5, the thirty-third in 4 and the end came on the following hole.

Both laid drives just off the big thirty-fourth green, Evans away to the right, Dolph being on the left. Evans duffed his approach, an attempted run-up that stopped 40 feet short of the pin. Dolph pitched up to six feet of the pin and Evans sent a long putt up that rolled a foot beyond the cup. Dolph sank his putt and accepted congratulations. The summary:

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

A. L. Novotny, Edgewood Valley C. C., defeated Lawrence Moller, Quincy, Ill., 4 and 3.

Frank Dolph, Portland, Ore., defeated Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater C. C., 3 and 2.

BOGOLJUBOW WINS FIRST CHESS PRIZE

J. R. Capablanca Finishes Only One Point Behind

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT STANDING FINAL

	Won	Lost
E. B. D. Bogoljubow	8	3
J. R. Capablanca	7	4
Dr. Max Euwe	6½	4½
A. Rubinstein	6½	4½
Aron Nimzowitsch	6	5
Richard Reti	5½	5½
F. J. Marshall	5	6
Savielly Tartakower	5	6
F. D. Yates	5	6
Rudolf Spielmann	4½	6½
Dr. Tarrasch	4	7
Mieses	3	8

BAD KISSINGEN, Bavaria (AP)—The International Chess Masters' tournament, was concluded Friday, resulting in a victory for E. B. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, Germany, who won the first prize with one full point to spare over Jose R. Capablanca of Havana. Both drew their games in the final round.

Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam and A. Rubinstein of Lodz, Poland, divided the third and fourth prizes. Aron Nimzowitsch of Copenhagen won the fifth and Richard Reti of Prague the sixth. F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, who lost his last game, finished just below the prize winners on a level with Dr. Savielly Tartakower of Paris and F. D. Yates of London. The summary:

E. B. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, drew with Dr. Max Euwe, Holland, in a four knights opening after 36 moves.

Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, defeated Rudolf Spielmann, Austria, in a queen's gambit declined after 27 moves.

Richard Reti, Czechoslovakia, drew with J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, in an irregular defense, after 32 moves.

Savielly Tartakower, France, drew with Dr. Tarrasch, Germany, in a Zukertort opening after 42 moves.

F. J. Marshall, United States, lost to A. Rubinstein, Poland, in a queen's gambit, after 77 moves.

F. D. Yates, England, defeated Mieses, Germany, in a queen's gambit, declined after 38 moves.

SPRINGFIELD REPORTS SEPT. 12

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Coach Jack Rothacher of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College football team returned to this city Friday after an extended tour through the West, and announced that his gridiron squad will report on Sept. 12. Springfield is scheduled to open Harvard University's season in the Harvard Stadium, Oct. 6, so that Rothacher will have more than three weeks to get his eleven into shape. Springfield lost heavily in the line by graduation, but only one backfield player is missing from last year.

STARK SIGNS CONTRACT

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Albert D. Stark, National League baseball umpire, has signed a contract to coach the Dartmouth College basketball team during the next two seasons, Henry R. Heneage, director of athletics, announced Friday. Stark, who is serving his first year as a big league umpire, has been coach of the Dartmouth freshman quintet for the last four years, and two years ago produced an undefeated team. Stark succeeds Lou Wachter as varsity coach.

GERMAN QUITS CHANNEL SWIM

CAPE GRIS NEZ, France (AP)—Dr. Schultz, the German swimmer who started across the English Channel at 11:45 a. m., abandoned his attempt at 5:45 p. m. Friday. In the six hours he covered only five miles.

Waner Is Pressing Hornsby for Lead

Last Year's Champion Is Taking Advantage of Hornsby's Absence From Lineup

NEW YORK (AP)—Regardless of the final outcome of the race for the individual batting championship of the National League, Paul G. Waner has converted it from a walk away for Rogers Hornsby to a struggle which matches the intensity of the one now being waged by five clubs for the team championship. The Pittsburgh star played a steady game with his bat all summer and then just at the point where a spurt would have made the crown comparatively safe for the Boston manager, Waner himself spurted while Hornsby slumped.

According to averages issued today and including games of last Wednesday, Hornsby tops the regulars of his circuit with a mark of .376 in 99 games, but Waner, on the same figures, is only four points lower in a total of 116 games. This is the closest approach the elder Waner has made to the lead since the season really got under way, and he could gain the top in one or two good days.

Other Leaders

Other leading regular batsmen are: F. C. Lindstrom, New York, .354; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .344; G. F. Grantham, Pittsburgh, .342; Walter Goettger, St. Louis, and G. H. Sisler, Boston .341; J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis .336, and C. J. Hafey, St. Louis and F. C Herman, Brooklyn, .334.

Paul Waner sets the pace in total hits with 174, in runs scored with 110, and in doubles with 41. D. L. Bissonette of Brooklyn and Bottomley are tied for the greatest number of triples, 13 each, while Bottomley stands alone in batting in runs with 101.

In addition, Bottomley is only two home runs behind L. R. Wilson of Chicago, who leads the league with 28. Bissonette and Hafey are tied with F. O'D. Hurst of Philadelphia for the next place, each having 19.

H. S. Cuyler of the Cubs continues at the top in stolen bases, this time with 25 to his credit.

Benton Tops Pitchers

L. J. Benton, the New York ace, remains the best pitcher in the league on the games won and lost rating, with 20 victories and four defeats through Wednesday for a percentage of .833. Benton also tops the league in complete games this week with 23, although he is pressed by B. A. Grimes of Pittsburgh, who has started and finished 22 times. Grimes also leads in total victories with 21.

I. B. Brame, the Pittsburgh recruit, is the nominal second man in the pitching averages with four victories and one defeat for .800, but the real runner-up is A. N. Nehf, the Chicago veteran, with 11 and five for .688. Fred Fitzsimmons of New York and W. H. Sherdel of St. Louis are tied for third, each with 15 and 7 for .682. C. F. Lucas of Cincinnati shares the shutout mark of four with Grimes.

Pittsburgh continues far ahead in team batting with a mark of .313. New York shades St. Louis for second by a point, .291 to .290. The Cardinals and the Cubs are tied for the top in club fielding, each with .974, one point better than the third place Reds, who now have 147 double plays.

VAN RYN PLAYS LOTT IN FINAL

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., Chicago member of the United States Davis Cup team, and John W. Van Ryn, Princeton University star from Orange, N. J., swept into the final round of singles competition in the annual Newport Tennis Club invitation tennis tournament here Friday.

Lott defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., eastern clay-court champion and runner-up in the recent Southampton tournament, by scores of 7—5, 9—7, 7—5. Van Ryn gained his place in the finals by unexpectedly defeating John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3.

Lott was slow in whipping himself into top form and Mangin, playing the best tennis of his career, kept the Davis Cup luminary constantly on the run. Although Lott never was in serious difficulty, he was forced many times to exert himself strenuously out of it. When he was hard pressed he usually took the net and staged winning rallies at what appeared to be impossible angles.

Mangin's court covering and his ability to keep the ball in play as well as to keep Lott away from the net much of the time by drives from and into deep court, where the notable features of his play.

Doeg could offer little defense for Van Ryn's steady play. Except in the third set, when Van Ryn eased up a bit, Doeg made little or no headway against the Princeton star.

Van Ryn, paired with Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., reached the finals by defeating the Australian team of R. O. Cummings and E. F. Moon in a great five-set match, 6—1, 1—6, 10—8, 4—6, 7—5. Earlier in the day Lott and Doeg won in straight sets from the Waban (Mass.) team of Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., 6—3, 9—7, 6—4. The summary:

NEWPORT INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Semifinals

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 7—5, 9—7, 7—5.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal

George M Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., 6—3, 9—7, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated R. O. Cummings and E. F. Moon, Australia, 6—1, 1—6, 10—8, 4—6, 7—5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	77	57	.575
Minneapolis	76	61	.555
Milwaukee	72	63	.533
Kansas City	72	63	.533
St. Paul	71	65	.522
Toledo	67	69	.493
Columbus	53	81	.396
Louisville	52	81	.391

RESULTS FRIDAY

Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 6.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 9, Louisville 5.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 1.
St. Paul 9, Columbus 2.
Toledo 2, Minneapolis 0.
Toledo 5, Minneapolis 3.

WORCESTER IS JUNIOR WINNER

LOUISVILLE (AP)—The Worcester (Mass.) junior baseball team defeated the Browder-Hoskins team of Louisville today, 3 to 2, to win the American Legion eastern junior baseball tournament here. By taking the eastern title, the Worcester team earnd the right to meet the western champions at Chicago next month for the national championship. The winning run for Worcester came in the fourth inning, when Ambrose struck out, and Dunlap started the winning rally with a single to right. Curran, next up, was hit by a pitched ball. Both advanced on a passed ball and Tivnan then squeezed in Dunlap on a sacrifice.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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RIVIERA, Eze-sur-Mer—Villa newly built, to sell furnished; 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, modern conveniences; 2 terraces; pegola; electric light; garage; beautifully situated; sea view. Box K-1596, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS VICINITY—Baroness Meta de ROPP receives paying guests in her comfortable villa at Ville d'Avray "Les Verveines," 8, Chemin des Vallières; garage. Tel. 30.

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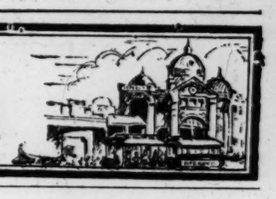
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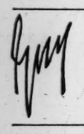
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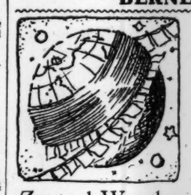
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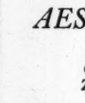
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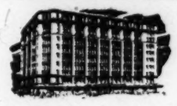
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Lea & Perrins' and Crosse & Blackwell's Products Stocked
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(Mr. and Mrs. Scott Meale)
FLORISTS — 119 Cuba Street

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Specialists in Ladies' Frocks
Outsizes Stocked
115 CUBA STREET

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Bookseller and Stationer
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked
144 LAMBTON QUAY

ARTHUR LEE
"The Silk Centre"
Opp. G. P. O. — Phone 41.210

Union of South Africa

BOKSBURG

Phone 93 — Box 93
Quality Is Paramount at
PALK'S BUTCHERY
CHURCH STREET, BOKSBURG

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Union of South Africa

BRAKPAN

JAS. KINGHORN & SON
Brakpan, Transvaal
Comfort and Value in Footwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
REPAIRS

CAPE TOWN

Albert et Cie
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
24 Darling Street, Cape Town

MADAME DORAFYA
Chic Millinery in all styles.
Peva Pure Silk Hose
Riviera Shawls
Artificial Flowers and Fancy Novelties
Burmeister's Buildings, 92 Adderley St.

MADAME WEBB
makes Gowns and Millinery to order. Ladies' own materials used. Remodeling a speciality.
25 LEWIS BLDG. — Keerom Street

FOSTER, STEVENSON & CO., Ltd.
Footwear for All the Family
Every Pair Guaranteed—
"Fair Wear or a Free Pair"
13 Plein St., P. O. Box 882, Cape Town

THE REAL LACE STORE
For Real Laces (Best Grades only). Richelieu Work, Ladies' Quality Hosiery, Hickory Garters, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Ribbons, Spun Silk Fugi, Haberdashery.
138 Adderley Street
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21 REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT
For Stationery and School Requisites Periodicals, Novels, Fancy Goods, etc.
All Kinds of Toilet Requisites

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
Ladies' Coats and Skirts
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 2360 Central

MADAME GRACE
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

THESE PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are Stocked Here
Rollins' Runstop Ladies' Hose Kleinerts' Rubber Goods Jaeger Pure Wool, Ladies' and Children's Wear, and Blankets
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water Fripps' "Otto de Rose" Toilet Soap Gillette Safety Razor Blades Pepsodent Cash's Names
JAMES DOWNING
Irish Linen Store, 424 West Street

Hotel Louis
Durban's Most Modern Select Residential Hotel
MARINE PARADE
Situated Right on the Beach Front
Telephones 269 and 295. P. O. Box 136
Mr. J. L. Powell, Proprietor

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, COPYING SPECIALIST
Printing Executed at Short Notice
Prompt and Personal Attention
Miss Ross, 23 Acutt's Arcade. Phone 629

Roberts' Printing Works
7 Plowright Lane, off West Street
Business Stationery, Invitation Cards Letterheads and all kinds of Printing
Telephone 2482

Ask for GOODRICH TYRES and SILVERTOWN OILS
(Stocked by all Garages
Distributors: J. H. VIVIAN & CO., Ltd.
Phone 528 Palmer St. P. O. Box 42

BRISKER'S
(Thomson & Brisker)
"Men's Wear Specialists"
"Brisker's Corner," West and Field Sts.
Phone 1442

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
70 Prince Edward Street

G. V. HARRIS
The Corner Stores
(C/r Umbilo & McDonald Roads)
CONFECTIONER and BUTCHER — HIGH CLASS GROCER
Civility and Promptness — Phone 1085

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.



Makers of French Pastry and Confectionery
Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts & Kerk St., opp. Ansteys
"FANNY" Symbolizing Pure Foods, Cleanliness and Service.
"Made in sight by men in white"

FAIRHAVEN PRIVATE HOTEL
Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort, quietness, contentment and friendly service; tennis; garages; 10 minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165 Tel. "Fairhaven" Johannesburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG

"KENWOOD"
Private boarding house; centrally situated; view of surrounding country; airy, cool rooms; table boarders catered for; good home cooking; prices reasonable
MRS. CREGOE, 179 Loop Street

PRETORIA

Trade Marks
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Trade Mark Agents, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
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P. O. Box 276
Cables: JUDGMENT—Pretoria

THE WILLOWS FARM NURSERY
(Formerly van der Wal & Reese)
Phone 7131 PRETORIA Box 635
We supply cut Flowers, Shrubs, Wedding Bouquets, and all Floral Decorations: Fruit Trees, Varieties guaranteed.
Special attention given to orders. Quotations on application.

Southern Rhodesia

BULAWAYO

SMART & COPLEY LTD.
Kodak Specialists
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
MAIN STREET, BULAWAYO

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NEW YORK ADDRESS—Opportunity for those desiring New York address; attractive location Times Square section; $5 monthly; carefully handled and forwarded. Write or call, L. N., Room 1106, 130 West 42nd Street, New York City.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christ Jesus." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

SUMMER RENTALS—East Side—West Side Roof and Garden Apartments—Co-operatives
MRS. WILBUR LYON
500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' Representative-Distributor, 10 years' experience wishes connection, any territory; best references. D-20 The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CHURCH PLANS FOR SALE
Architecture, classic; seating capacity 350; drawings and specifications in full detail. Write Box L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Security Bldg., 171 N. E. 1st Ave., Miami, Fla.

POST WANTED

HAMBURG—German lady of many years' experience as first-class kindergarten teacher, companion to lady needing care, as tutor, also in management of small household, seeks light situation in England or elsewhere. Box 4, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 11, Berlin, Germany.

REAL ESTATE

A. P. COLES J. F. COLES O. C. Coles
A. P. Coles & Bros.
EL PASO, TEXAS
Real Estate, Insurance & Loans
REFERENCES
Any Bank or Banker in the City

FOR SALE—116 acres near Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon; 5 miles from Southern Pacific Railroad shipping point, less than 1 mile from Roseburg; Coos Bay Highway; owner non-resident; any reasonable cash offer considered. H-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FRESNO COUNTY, CALIF.—Forty acres bottom land, suitable for fruit, vegetables, alfalfa or cotton; price $6500; reasonable terms. O. O. Reed, Fresno, Calif.

SOUTH FLORIDA REAL ESTATE
Reports and appraisals on property or business. KENNETH MILLS, 716 Majorca Ave., Coral Gables, Miami, Florida.

THE SOUTH FLORIDA TRUST CO. invites you to make use of its Property Management Department. Buying, Selling, Renting and Trading. 128 N. E. 1st Ave., Miami, Florida.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Hollywood-Argyle Apartments 2017 N. Argyle
Singles, Doubles—Beautiful New

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart. Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

NIRVANA APARTMENTS, expressing hospitality and service; unique, spacious, exquisitely furnished; suit the most exacting. 1775 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. GL. 2192.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

FRENCH RIVIERA—For sale, attractive stone villa on hills close sea; furnished; 3 rooms, kitchen, veranda, attic; 0.7 acre rock garden; wide view; $2000. Write HERBERT, 47 rue St.-Mandé, Montreuil (Seine), France.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Emily Friedricksen Schmitz, North Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Effie J. Brown, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Rachel P. St. John, Syracuse, N.Y.
John S. St. John, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Ruth C. St. John, Syracuse, N. Y.
Carlton M. Fox, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Carlton M. Fox, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Lillian G. Brewester, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie Cowles Wilson, Greybull, Wyo.
Mrs. Maude S. Lewis, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Cora A. Jones, Basin, Wyo.
Mrs. Minnie Gerlach, Huntington, W. Va.
J. A. Watts and daughter, Quincy, Mass.
Bahlia Gerlach, Huntington, W. Va.
Grace Johnston, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Berry Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Genevieve M. Smith, New York City.
F. D. Hamlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. F. D. Hamlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Adelaide Hamlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Hamlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harrison and family, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Cecyle Hansen and Virginia, Cleveland Heights, O.
W. M. Thomas, Cleveland Heights, O.
Mrs. W. M. Thomas, Cleveland Heights, O.
Mrs. Louise Brown Hollister, Glendale, Calif.
Miss Florence McNutt, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Lottie M. Collingwood, Endicott, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Stephens, Lake Worth, Fla.
Frank C. Howard Jr., Wortendyke, N. J.
W. H. Rogers, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Coralie Rogers, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Paul K. Nevins, West Palm Beach, Fla.
N. C. Vogele, Hereford, Tex.
Charles W. Padelford, Piru, Calif.
Mabel I. Padelford, Piru, Calif.
Mrs. Caroline Langun, Bismarck, N. D.
Edward V. Nicholson, Port Arthur, Can.
Mrs. Olive Thomas, Edward, Okla.
Mrs. Dora Travis, Checkoslia, Okla.
Mrs. E. D. Lester, Atlanta, Ga.
James A. Patton, New York City.
Mrs. F. Eastment, New York City.
Edith M. Quackenbush, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Nancy H. Depue, Washington, D.C.
Charles Osgood, Washington, D. C.
M. W. Beyer, Atlanta, Ga.
Marguerite Beyer, Atlanta, Ga.
Mary L. Cockle, Clarence, N. Y.
Emily J. Carmer, Clarence, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Alice Whitlock, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lucy J. Whitaker, St. Louis, Mo.
Bella Whitaker, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Gunda Sutton, Garrison, N. D.
Oliver Wendell McDowell, Ardmore, Pa.
Mrs. Jeannette W. McDowell, Ardmore, Pa.
Warren Wendell McDowell, Ardmore, Pa.
Mrs. Ida D. Stradley, Detroit, Mich.
Margaret Stradley, Detroit, Mich.
A. H. Stradley, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. R. S. Michael Chicago, Ill.
R. S. Michael, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. G. A. Butler, Whitehouse, O.
Miss Ella Mack, Toledo, O.
Miss Lucelle Mack, Toledo, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer G. Easton, Rochester, N. Y.
Nellie L. Albright, Rochester, N. Y.
Lawrence Easton, Rochester, N. Y.
Roger Easton, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT
New, Attractive Steam-Heated Apartments
Four and five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.
14-64 Clearway Street
(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)
STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

BACK BAY, OFF BEACON ST.
HIGH-CLASS apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, tile kitchen and bath, shower, elevator, mahogany and gumwood finish; select tenants. Apply SUPT., 452 Audubon Rd. Back Bay 3822.

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3 rooms in first class buildings. Convenient locations, moderate rentals, some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard, resident janitor for each building.
Coleman & Gilbert
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Tel. Back Bay 1516

BOSTON, Back Bay — Six-room apartment, all improvements, near Church. Apply at 159 Huntington Ave., Suite 2.

BOSTON, 390 Riverway—Beautiful 5-room suite; expansive park view; moderate rental. For information call 903 Huntington Ave., Suite 1A.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Greeting Cards—The finest line of personal and boxed cards ever offered; bonus and discount 50%; don't miss this opportunity; write at once. LONSDALE & BARTHOLOMEW, St. Albans, Vt.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A CHEERFUL home with excellent cultural contact and personal attention is offered to two or three physically handicapped children, 10 to 14 years; instruction in carving, wood working, modeling, needle work and designing taught with major school subjects; references exchanged. E. L. VOSE, 110 Front Street, Marblehead, Mass.

"HOPE ACRES"—Home for children debarred from attending regular schools; special care and supervision, class instruction as desired; trained, experienced person in charge understanding and loving children; limited number taken insures real family life. For full particulars please write Box B-364, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
34 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

HAMILTON VILLA, White Mountains, Kearsarge, N. H. — Quiet, homelike, large, airy rooms; home cooking, fresh eggs, milk and vegetables; modern conveniences; accommodate 10; $15 to $16 per week. Tel. North Conway 12-12.

LARGE airy room, good country food, quiet surroundings in farm home, among the pine woods; electricity and bath; photographs on request. Pennichuck Farm, Brookline, N. H.

PITTSFORD, VT.—Green Mt. Motor Inn invites you to enjoy its magnificent views; restful, quiet; home cooking. A. M. & F. E. PYE.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES, ENSEMBLES—All kinds high-grade work; reasonable; references. MRS. FONTAIN, 990 Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. (Near 109th.)

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

AUTO DRIVING LESSONS on your own car or car furnished. Tel. for appointment. Reading 0982, Reading, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
For Reliable Attendants
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2335-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 110 W. 40th St., N. Y.—An intelligent, sympathetic service for men and women seeking business positions; personal interviews only, 9-2.

DAVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
BUSINESS and DOMESTIC Positions
247 Elm Street, West Somerville, Mass.
Tel. Prospect 2496

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New York City, Persian rug (Serapi) 10½x13 feet, excellent condition; $300; seen by appointment; also rare porcelain picture from Paris Exposition. Cathedral 2981.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN to take care of cows; room, board and $60. Box M-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANIONS, attendants, managing housekeepers can find positions by registering with BURRIDGE BUSINESS SERVICE, 246 Huntington Avenue, Room 37.

HOUSEKEEPER—Business couple, girl 10; cooking; good home. Algonquin 7517 (N. Y. C.) between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

THERE are opportunities for service for maids and waitresses at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home. Apply giving experience and references to SUPERINTENDENT, 233 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 31-4.

Tenacre, Inc.
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standard; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License; descriptive booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—High-grade furniture in good condition, because of moving. 6 Strathmore Rd., Suite 2, Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, 490 Commonwealth Ave.—will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Kenmore.

BOSTON, 10 Kenmore St.—Will sublet 3-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Wadsworth.

BOSTON—Near Dartmouth St., unfurnished apartment, available Sept. 1. Kenmore 5842 or M. W. Powers, 10 State St., Hubbard 8192.

BOSTON, Back Bay—2 and 3-room kitchenette suites, overlooking Fenway. $50 and up. 204 Hemenway St.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Reservoir section, 6 large rooms, 2d floor, in practically new, 2-family house; fireplace; front and rear piazzas; garage. Tel. Regent 2031-M.

CAMBRIDGE
WHITEFIELD HALL
Attractive apartments, convenient to a Christian Science church, Harvard Square, and the Colleges.
Fireproof construction, Automatic elevator.
Hall service, also maid, if desired.
All suites have refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, spacious closets, etc.
Suites furnished or unfurnished. Cafe in building.
Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.
Apply THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr.
19 Garden Street
Telephones University 2263—3984

COME TO CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Use our auto service to select from a list of 500 suites for Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1; all prices, sizes, locations.
LOUIS F. CONANT & CO., University 7236
CAMBRIDGE'S RENTAL CLEARING HOUSE

DEDHAM
Located in Dedham Square, strictly new up-to-date small apartments to let; first-class fireproof building and modern in every way; fine train service, about 20 minutes' ride to Back Bay station; can be seen any day between 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. by calling Dedham 0108; Sundays Dedham 0918.
MRS. BERTHA A. PATENAUDE
Dedham, Mass.

90 FENWAY
8 large, outside, light and sunny rooms, reception hall, 2 baths. Large closets. Unobstructed view of Fenway. Elevator service. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Hub. 1050

114 FENWAY
5 large rooms and bath, all rooms outside. For rent from Oct. 1st. Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Hub. 1050

FOUR large, airy rooms; sublet one year from Oct. 1, 1928; rent $85. Telephone mornings Wadsworth 0111. DEUTSCH, 183 Pinehurst Ave., New York City.

HOTEL CANTERBURY
14 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass.
Overlooking beautiful Fenway; newly renovated suites; 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath; reduced rates; before you decide investigate the unusual opportunities at a well appointed family hotel.

MIAMI, FLA., Staplin Apts., 261 S. W. 12th St.—Attractive 4-room apartments, completely furnished, adjacent transportation, close in all corner apartments; reasonable rates.

NEWARK, N. J., Lincoln Court, 735 High St.—3, 4, 5, and 6-room apartments, with all modern improvements, conveniently located. Rents reasonable.

NEWTON, MASS., 72 Center St.—Lower apartment, 7 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths, steam heat, residential section; American family adults; convenient to steam trains and trolley; bus passes door. Tel. Newton North 3434-W.

OLIVER COURT
191-211 AUDUBON ROAD
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES at very reasonable rent, now under management of Rush & Co.; references required. Apply on premises, Kenmore 3431, or Old South Building, Boston. Liberty 9178.

PHILADELPHIA, The Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—Modern apartment in an ideal location; elevator, Frigidaire, etc.; 2 to 4-room efficiency suites. C. H. SCHERMERHORN JR. 3815 Chestnut St. EVErgreen 5186.

Queensberry Apartments
1-2-3 Room Suites—$35-$65
Apartments leased and obtained only through
Dwight M. Atwood owner
16 to 40 Queensberry Street
KEN-2759 Boston, Mass Res. ASP-0757

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400

Packers, Movers, Storage, Shippers
ALLSTON DELIVERY & EXPRESS
Would appreciate a call from the readers on local and long-distance moving. Estimates cheerfully given. Van service, goods insured. Regent 4386. 1316 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass. MR. SHANKS, Mgr., Aspinwall 8476.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT, New York City—Practitioner's office, 11 West 42nd, front, overlooking Park; morning hours. Phone 9272 Chickering 1-5, or 9639 Cathedral.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Furnished office, exceptionally fine location, 2 minutes from train and college; excellent opportunity for professional man or practitioner. Tel. Newton North 0844.

PAYING GUESTS

CENTRAL LODGE
AUBURNDALE, MASS., 277 Central St.—A private home open to a few paying guests; excellent accommodations; Christian Scientists preferred. West Newton 0746.

FRANCONIA, N. H.—Here in the White Mountains I can take few paying guests until October; every modern convenience; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS M. F. ADAMS.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 77 Westland Ave.—Room with excellent board; young man preferred; near Christian Science church. Tel. Copley 7066-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board for gentleman, with Christian Scientists preferred. Address P. O. Box 834, Parkersburg, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE LAND
ADAMS ESTATE
Large Lots of Character for Homes and Investment
The Adams Estate is in a new restricted subdivision of lots for single homes only located just off Hammond Street. All lots are generously sized and low in price for land in this well known section. We have prepared a pamphlet which includes a complete plan of all lots which will be mailed upon request. Telephone or write
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
OWNERS
110 State St., Boston Tel. HUBbard 6660 (6 Lines)
NOTE:—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

A BETTER BROOKLINE (MASS.) HOME
NEW, high-grade brick, 8-room house, best location; three baths, sun parlor, breakfast nook, fireplace; unusual conveniences; 3-car garage; foreclosure affords exceptional opportunity. HALE, Mortgagee, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Bowdoin 1183-W.

Are You Interested in
A Larchmont Home?
We believe we have every worth-while listing of homes in Larchmont.
Write us for our list of special offerings
Prices $10,000 to $150,000
FRED'K P. BOEHM & CO.
Larchmont, N. Y.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y. — House for sale. Easy commuting distance. Access to beach. Corner plot; handsome shrubbery. Cosy house 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 porches, garage. JACOBS, 651 King Ave.

Distinctive New England Homes
Harris & Sprague, Inc.
REALTORS Founded 1877
Main Office: 637 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mid. 2793.
Branch: South Sudbury, Boston Post Road, Sud. 0136.
Branch: 433 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Lex. 0620.

DUNEDIN, FLORIDA — 3-room furnished house and garage, large screened porch, all improvements, on paved street; large-sized lot; price $2500. Address Box 1474, St. Petersburg, Florida.

FOR SALE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.—2-family corner house, all improvements, garage, beautiful location; bargain. BONFIELD, 322 Central Avenue.

FOR SALE, Wollaston, Mass., Hill section —Bungalow, 5 lovely rooms, all improvements, hot-water heat, piazza; ocean view; near to center. Call OWNER, Granite 2089-W.

KINGS BRIDGE GARDENS, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—6 building lots, well located; will sell separate, price reasonable. FISHER, 2968 3rd Ave., New York City. Tel. Melrose 2286.

WABAN, MASS.
FOR SALE—Desirable English type home at Chestnut Street, between Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue; 8 rooms, 2 baths, double heated garage; owner moving to New York reason for sale. Centre Newton 1970.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—English type, 7-room, garage, latest improvements; fine residential section; near square; bargain, easy terms, OWNER, Aspinwall 0204.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—In one of the most beautiful private houses on Beacon St. are two unusual rooms to rent; one on water side, 27 feet square, mahogany paneled and beamed, alcove fireplace large closet and bath; the other, really two rooms with sliding doors between, fireplace in both; large room 27 by 18, smaller one same length, narrower, can be made into bath and bed or dressing room, making a delightful suite; other smaller rooms. Phone Back Bay 2525.

BOSTON The Cairns — Pleasant rooms, private home; permanent or transients; near Christian Science church. Hostess MADAME CAIRNS, 288 Commonwealth Avenue. Tel. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—2-room suite, facing church park; also other rooms; transients accommodated. Apply HUNTINGTON SERVICE BUREAU, Tel. Copley 6726-J.

BOSTON, 28 Clearway Street, Suite 4—Nice furnished room; gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Kenmore 5382.

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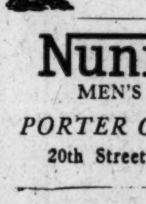
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Stonehenge

The circular group of huge standing stones at Stonehenge on Salisbury Plains, England, has given rise to much speculation as to its origin, date and purpose. It is first mentioned by Nennius in the ninth century, and he asserts that it was erected to commemorate 400 nobles who fell in 472.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Ten million people crossed the bridges at Niagara Falls last year, the number of "Ohs" and "Ahs" elicited being reached by multiplying that number by at least 10.



COMPULSORY VOTING
Citizens neglecting to vote in Australia and Argentina are liable to a fine.

San Francisco Chronicle: European critics who aver that conversation is a lost art in the United States never heard an an American audience during a saxophone solo.

$50 a Month

Based on interest at 4 per cent compounded semiannually, deposits of $50 a month would amount to $25,670 in 25 years.

Detroit News: "The bullets," said the old soldier, searching for a suitable simile, "were flying as thick and fast as the golf balls on public links."

Oyster Mecca

Chesapeake Bay is said to produce more oysters than any other body of water in the world; it has an annual output of nearly 8,000,000 bushels.

Cincinnati Enquirer: One of the drawbacks of having a breakfast room is that you usually take lunch and dinner there as well.

Domesticated Ostriches

There are more than 500,000 domesticated ostriches in South Africa.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Another poor judge of distance is the fellow who parks behind you.

The Oyster

Oysters are more valuable than any other single product of the fisheries.

The Monitor Reader

Check Those You Can Answer

1. What is the latest violin composition Mussolini is studying?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10
2. What is the art of Bonseki, practiced in Japan?—*Household Arts*..... 10
3. What is the derivation of the word "dilapidate"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
4. How many buildings in New York City are regarded as "undesirable dwellings"?—*Editorial*..... 10
5. Does prohibition prohibit in Holyoke, Mass.?—*Prohibition Fruitage*..... 10
6. Who is "the world's most photographed man"?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
7. How should one choose a carpet?—*Household Arts*..... 10
8. What, according to Robert Frost, must every poet try to give?—*Home Forum*..... 10
9. What is Henry Ford's opinion of monopoly?—*Sayings*..... 10
10. What is the new approach in the study of social sciences?—*Educational*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Persuade

To persuade is to prevail upon, to influence by reasoning or entreaty, either to do or to refrain from an act.

Our word comes directly from the Latin **per**, through, and **suadere**, to advise, hence thoroughly advised or advised until entirely convinced might be a satisfactory explanation of it.

There is usually a note of joyousness conveyed by persuade. It differs from "convince" in this respect, for with the latter argument and expostulation are evidenced, while there is more gladsomeness in yielding to persuasion.

Accent per-suade' on the second syllable. Give the first e the value as in maker, the u as w, the a as in late. The final e is silent.

"For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor principalities, nor powers . . . shall be able to separate us from the love of God."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.-Ed.

What They Say

Dr. Herman H. Horne: "We should not ask concerning questionable things, 'Is it really wrong?' or 'What's the harm?' but 'Is it really right?' 'What's the good in it?' Such a putting of the question clarifies the foggy issue at once, and puts the burden of proof where it belongs."

Herbert Hoover: "Material prosperity and moral progress must march together if we would make the United States that Commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders."

The Rev. George Armitage: "The villages are the sources of the most virile life of the Nation, both physical and moral."

Roy L. Smith: "We still need a few women who will make their homes their kingdoms."

André Seigfried: "Europe wastes men and saves things, America wastes things, but saves men."

A Thought for Today

IT IS more disgraceful to distrust than to be deceived by our friends.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD

In Lighter Vein

He'd Sell Ice in Alaska

A certain salesman was proposing to his best girl.

"And, sweetheart," he finished, "I'll lay my whole fortune at your feet."

"It isn't a very big fortune," she reminded him.

"I know, dear," he replied, "but it'll look awfully big beside your little feet!"

He got the job!—*Sales Tales.*



—Life

Professor: "Yes, I've given my life to the study of dialetics."
Dora: "Oo-o, lemme hear you imitate Milt Gross."

Some Boots!

Clipped from a New York City daily: "The President wore the 10-gallon cowboy hat which was given to him in the Black Hills last year, a plaid mackinaw coat, khaki breeches and laced high boots—*over a white shirt and a stiff collar and tie.*"

Just a Minute!

"Aren't you ready to go yet?"

"Tell me, doesn't my gown look as if it were slipping off my shoulders?"

"No; let's go."

"Well, you'll have to wait. It's supposed to look that way."

Home Work

Stranger: "Do you ever find it a tiresome task to answer so many questions?"

Railway Information Clerk: "No, I'm used to it. You see, I have a small boy of six at home."

Two Cars

"Bessie says they put a second mortgage on their place recently."

"Well, one really needs two cars."



The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Huttee Boy at the Dog Party

IT WAS exactly the kind of night for a dog party. The full moon made the jungle almost as light as day. What dog could resist barking at a moon like that? If you have heard just one dog bark at the moon, you know that he makes a lot of noise. So you can imagine what a great noise hundreds and hundreds of dogs made barking all at once!

To Snubs, who was a real dog, it was rare music—like a symphony concert. He added his own little bark, smiling up at the man in the moon. To Baby Hippo and Huttee Boy this dog music was rather terrible. If they had known how, they would have stopped their ears. Well, they were glad when it was over and a parade was announced.



Kangar and Garoo Gave an Exhibition Which Was Truly Remarkable.

First the wild dogs paraded around the picnic grounds. There were wolves, jackals, coyotes, dholes, dingoes, raccoon dogs, and all the rest of them. Around and around ran the great shaggy creatures, growling and barking and swishing their tails. To the domestic dogs watching them it was a wonderful sight, wild and strange.

Then the tame dogs formed in line and paraded around and around, showing off their fine points. Huttee Boy acted as marshal. He planned the line of march and showed each dog its place. Such a jolly crowd as they were. Chows, collies, pugs, poodles, pointers, hounds, spaniels, bulls, mastiffs, eskimos, retrievers, St. Bernards, pomeranians, setters, and all the other kinds you know and love.

To the back of the Newfoundland dogs, Huttee Boy lifted the little fellows, whose legs were too short to keep up with the others. Other large dogs carried small ones by the back of the neck. When all were ready, Huttee Boy waved a large palm leaf and off they started, grinning and prancing and barking. Snubs stood on Huttee Boy's head and barked and barked.

When these grand marches were over, there were jumping contests and races between the wild dogs and the domestic ones. Huttee Boy, Snubs and Baby Hippo were the judges, and very good judges they were.

During the jumping contests, arrived Kangar and Garoo, the Kangaroo twins, who begged to take part, but the judges said this would not be fair, for what dog would be expected to jump as high and far as a kangaroo? After the dogs had jumped, however, Kangar and Garoo gave an exhibition, which was truly remarkable. They agreed to open a jumping school and teach all the dogs free, if they would be allowed to attend all dog parties in the future. The dogs agreed to this, so that was settled.

After the dog races, the Chairman asked Huttee Boy and Baby Hippo to run a race, which they were glad to do. Snubs took a firm stand between Huttee Boy's big ears and away they went. But the race was not finished, for the dogs laughed so hard when they saw Baby Hippo's comical gait that she and Huttee Boy stopped to see why they were laughing. Did you ever see a hippopotamus run? Well, it is a most amusing sight. Their big barrel bodies and short legs make them look very funny, indeed. Baby Hippo was given the prize for the funniest gait in all the Jungle. The kangaroos thought they ought to have this prize, but the dogs thought that Baby Hippo's gait was even funnier than the kangaroos—so you know it must have been very, very funny. Baby Hippo was much pleased.

Suddenly Snubs jumped from Huttee Boy's back and shouted: "Good-by, I must hurry home and have my picture made again. Three times a week keeps me pretty busy posing."

Away scampered the little fellow before the others had time to say a word. When they did speak they said, "We might as well go too. The party seems to be over."

Just then the laughing hyena was heard coming through the Jungle, barking and laughing as hyenas do. Now, hyenas always arrive when the party is over and eat what is left. So the dogs knew it was really time to go home. But they laughed to themselves, for this time the laughing hyena would be fooled—at this party there had been nothing to eat.

Ask These

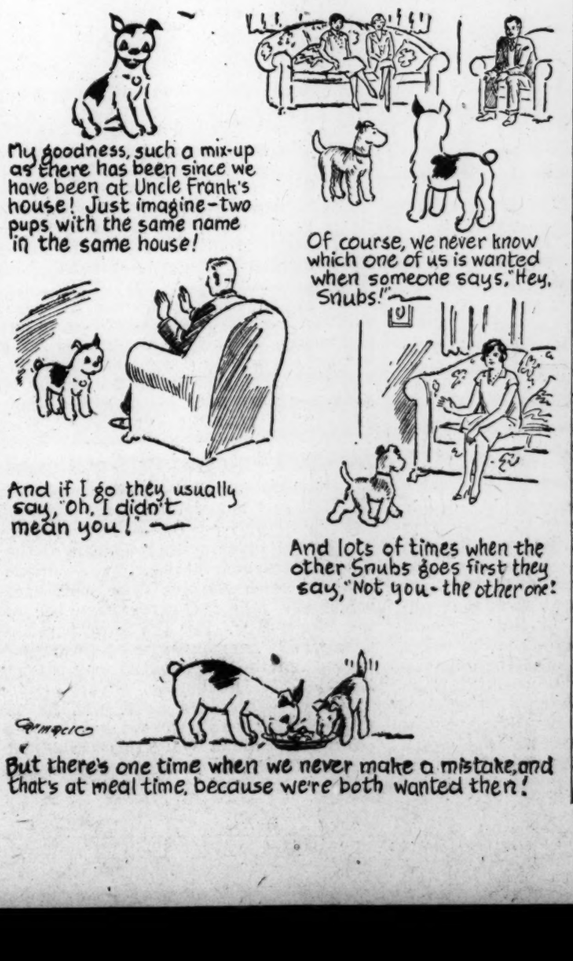
Q. What is it that goes through the woods but never touches a twig?

A. A noise.

Q. What is it that works when it plays and plays when it works?

A. A fountain.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Queen

London

THE late Queen Alexandra is best remembered for her tender consideration of others, and the following is but one of countless such incidents which testify to her continual thoughtfulness for some of her humblest subjects.

On one occasion she was visiting St. Dunstan's home for blind soldiers in whose welfare she ever took an active interest. Narrow strips of felt were laid along the passages in order that the men should be guided as they walked about the building. To avoid confusion none of the staff or visitors were permitted to use these paths.

The Queen, not knowing this rule, happened to be standing on one of these carpets when a blind Tommy came along all unaware of the royal visitor. Colliding with the Queen, he seized Her Majesty round the waist and dancing her round, exclaimed cheerily, "Hello nurse! What are you doing on our carpet?" The Queen hastily made a signal of silence to the staff and when her unexpected partner had marched on she gave orders that he should not be told of his mistake, saying, "It might wound his feelings."

The Flow of Good

"I AM bound to say that when a case of real distress does occur, the difficulty is not to get help from the public, but to restrain the flow of money and sympathy that pours in," said a London magistrate in acknowledging the receipt of over £330 for a woman of 80 years, who after occupying a room for 19 years was facing ejection for being in arrears in her rent. One anonymous contributor sent in a £50 note, says an item in the Observer (London), sent in by Miss S. D., Rochester, Eng., and another had taken the responsibility of providing for her rent in the future.

The Gift

A SMALL boy, poorly dressed, was gazing longingly in the window of a sweets shop in Newcastle, England. A passing motorcar drew up and one of the occupants, a schoolboy, hopped out and ran toward the shop, says an item in the Children's Newspaper, sent in by Miss M. F. M., St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs., England. Instead of entering, he went directly to the small lad, thrust a coin in his hand and was back in the car again before there was time for even a "Thank you."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1928 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Platform's Waning Influence

PLATFORMS of the political parties in the United States are the statements of fundamentals adopted by the party-nominating conventions. The first party statements in the United States were the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and the replies that were made by the Federalist legislatures. Before the rise of the national nominating convention, the platform was not important. Congressional caucuses formulated their beliefs in declarations of foundation ideas. Not for many years were platforms one of the principal preoccupations of parties, and they were extremely brief. The nine planks of the Democrats in 1840 were, with few changes, readopted by every Democratic convention down to 1860.

In recent years there has been a tendency for platforms to grow longer and longer. They cover many subjects in detailed fashion. The draftsmen are apparently in the same predicament as Atticus, who told Cicero that since he had no time to write a short letter he would write a long one. The result, however, is that the length and comprehensiveness of platforms detract from their interest to many voters. The platform of the present day is built according to a well-defined plan. Thus its standard features generally revolve around the enunciation of the record of the party in question and the denunciation of the opposition party with its record; broad statements with regard to democracy and the Nation, with the special mention of certain nonparty problems; expressions of sympathy and the noncommittal reference to a number of disputed questions, and finally definite issues. Specific pledges are also likely to be included, as well as allusions to the larger and more contentious problems common to every nation.

Inevitably, also, platforms must contain frequent compromises. Members of the parties in Congress vote differently on different matters, and formulas must be found to gloss over these divergences. More and more attention also is being paid to the utterances of candidates. The pledge of law enforcement in the Democratic platform is far less important than Governor Smith's telegram on prohibition to the Houston convention. Mr. Hoover's remarks on agriculture are of far more concern to the farmer than the numerous paragraphs in the platform adopted at Kansas City. So it will be during the campaign. The statements of candidates will be examined and discussed far more frequently than the platforms.

This attitude of the electorate gets back to the English conception of a "platform." In English politics the platform means a political meeting—the discussion of public questions before the country. In this sense the history of public discussion—this history was written thirty years ago by Henry Jephson in two interesting volumes entitled "The Platform, Its Rise and Progress"—is a history of the increasing participation of the people in politics. The platform, Mr. Jephson declares, "is an attempt to graft a system of democratic government on the ancient Constitution of this Kingdom"—or, in other words, is an attempt at a solution of the great problem of popular government.

But if party fundamentals as stated by conventions are now of less interest than the declarations made by candidates, the fact should not be lost sight of that modern natural science permits of those declarations being made in a way which ignores locality. As Herbert Hoover said in his speech of acceptance: "By the magic of the radio, this nomination was heard by millions of our fellow citizens, and"—addressing Senator Moses—"today these same millions have heard your voice who now are hearing mine. We stand in their unseen presence."

The platform, in the British sense, has now become a national platform. The future will say what effect this enlargement will have on the forces and conditions of life in the United States.

Determining Peiping's Future

PEIPING, which for centuries has been a wonder city of the world, is now undergoing one of the greatest trials in its long turbulent history. If the Nationalist Party persists in its announced determination to build a new capital of China within the crumbling walls of old Nanking, Peiping inevitably must lose its prime importance. Just as Moscow, Angora, and Tokyo have gained luster at the expense of Petrograd, Constantinople, and Kyoto, Nanking's position can be established only at Peiping's cost.

The next few months will probably decide Peiping's future. Some disinterested observers believe that the Nationalist Party will split, with Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang combining to drive the unacclimatized southerners back to their tropical provinces, thus re-establishing Peiping once more as the northern capital. But the interest in the situation today lies not in the possible reviving of the old feud between the northern and southern militarists, but rather in the future of Peiping.

Within the Nationalist councils there are now three groups. One is urging that the party should maintain Peiping as the capital city. In spite of obvious advantages, however, this proposal is certainly being vetoed by the majority. It is said that the Nationalists cannot afford to build a new capital, but it is more to the point that they cannot afford to cling to the old one.

With these dangers of Peiping in view, another group of Nationalist leaders is urging that the ancient capital be completely dismantled of all its glory. This is the group which has renamed the city, and which proposes to rename the streets, repaint the purple walls and golden tiles of the Forbidden City, and move all government offices and documents to Nanking immediately. The idea is that a drab and emptied Peiping will be no temptation for the northern militarists to capture and of no value if so taken.

Between these two groups, that which yearns to bask in the beauty and romance and comfort of Peiping and that which wants to strip the city of all these attractions, is a compromise group led by the youthful general, Pai Chung-hsi. His suggestion is that Peiping be made the provincial capital of Chihli (or "Hopei" as it is renamed). He argues that there is no point in establishing a state center at Paoting, a small and unimportant town, while leaving the merchants, hotel keepers, landlords, and workers of Peiping to starve.

If this proposal is adopted. Peiping may become something like Kyoto in Japan, a quiet enchanting spot noted as a tourist resort and an educational center. Such a position would be in keeping with its past dignity and an appropriate status for an imperial metropolis in a republican era.

Is Egypt at the Crossroads?

IT MAY well be asked whether Egypt is not at a crossroad in her political activities. When on July 19 Parliament was dissolved by royal decree for three years, it is possible that a greater change was brought about in the country's history than was foreseen at the time. If the present dictatorship endures, the country will have to decide at the end of the three years whether it wants to be democratic or whether it has had enough bother with politics and with trying to govern itself. In the latter case it will do no good for Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha to assert that at heart he is exceedingly constitutional and prefers a parliamentary régime to a dictatorship for the country; because either he will have to carry on the Administration as he has been doing, or he will have to hand it over to someone else who is prepared so to carry it on.

There is no doubt that a general lethargy about self-government seems to exist in Egypt at the moment, for the apathy noticeable cannot be attributed entirely to the suspension of the press freedom, and it is reasonable to suppose that this lethargy may continue in the future. As Italians were carried away by the idealism of Mazzini and the bravery of Garibaldi, so in a less degree were Egyptians moved by the prowess of Arabi and the oratory of Zaghlul. How much these still mean to the bulk of Egyptians it is hard to say. Egypt for the last ten years has been passing through the same phase as Europe passed through during the nineteenth century, when it considered that a democratic form of government was a panacea for all ills. In the same way in Egypt it has been considered, and still is to a certain extent, that the mere possession of a constitution must mean civilization and progress; but the fact cannot be avoided that democratic government has so far not met with great success in the valley of the Nile. To give a people a democratic form of government does not mean to give them a democratic way of thinking.

The manner in which Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha governs the country, therefore, is likely to have far-reaching consequences. If he governs badly, a recrudescence of Wafdism and a return to parliamentary régime may be looked for with some confidence; but if he succeeds, it is exceedingly difficult to assert what will happen at the end of the three years. Oriental nations are indeed always a surprise to the European and the American, and particularly is this the case with Egypt, which is such a curious mixture of both East and West. Certainly the history of the last ten years would suggest the Egyptians' insistence on the right of self-determination. There are, however, in Egypt two distinct groups to be reckoned with. There is, first, the vast group of unvocal fellaheen, on whom the existence of the country really depends, but who on the whole think very little about politics. Then there is an extremely vocal minority, because nearly every young student's ambition is to go into the Government service, become a lawyer or take up a literary career, as going into business is considered infra dig. In consequence the first three professions are exceedingly overstocked and no one really has a full-time job. This means that many young men have read numerous views about liberty and self-government, and that, especially as they grow older, they have sufficient spare time to air them.

There is, however, a growing propaganda in Egypt to encourage the young to go into business, and if Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, by a reorganization of the economic activities of the country, can help build up Egyptian businesses which are worth going into, as, for example, the weaving industry, there would presumably be a big change in the country's political attitude, for there would no longer be this large minority with little else to do but talk. Whatever Egypt's future may be, however, one can be practically certain that it will be full of surprises.

Co-operating for Peace

VARIOUS suggestions have been advanced for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the industry and finance of the United States in the general plan to re-establish normal relations with Europe, once that part of the world has fully recovered from the effects of the World War. For the most part these proposals have been inspired by the problems discussed in the presidential campaign. Pretty generally the suggestion advanced is to have industry reorganized as it was in 1918, this time not for war purposes but for peace-time efforts. Not alone would this enable industry to govern itself, but it would enable industry to co-operate with the Government in carrying out the policies of the body politic. Call this an Institute of Industrial Co-ordination or what you will, the idea back of the proposal is to establish some organization for business whereby a closer participation may be had in shaping national policies.

As has frequently been pointed out, the United States has been lending heavily in foreign countries ever since 1919. The total of this indebtedness is now at least $16,000,000,000. The foreign loans advanced privately by United States bankers will exceed the settlements so far received by the nations of the world on account of the recent war. This probably is not startling in itself, but it offers proof of the frequent statement that United States loans have been responsible for all the debt settlements to date.

Some day, and in some manner, these loans, credits and debts must be finally settled. There has been some talk about Europe paying the United States back in goods. Such a solution of the problem would not be welcomed unless the commercial transition incident thereto could be effected without industrial violence to the United States. A problem of such magnitude as this, one that is fraught with possibilities of radical effects on American business, should not be left entirely to political thinkers to solve. The United States financier and manufacturer should at least be given a voice in the conversations leading up to the adoption of a policy.

The Department of Commerce, in its last two annual reports on "the balance of international payments," has asserted that "a nation is not impoverished by receiving wealth." It has furthermore been claimed that the invisible balances brought about by settlements on loans have not upset the volume of United States trade, and should not injure American foreign trade any more than the use of a labor-saving device might upset domestic commerce. This is all very true, but the settlements will certainly invite many shifts and alterations in the trade and industry of the United States, and it is well that those adjustments be effected with as little hardship as possible. It is more likely that this will be brought about through some workable plan that will ultimately be evolved from the various suggestions now being advanced.

Opera in English Heading West

VOCAL graduates who started out from Rochester, N. Y., a year and a half ago to give opera in translation before the eastern public are venturing, with prospect of welcome, upon the hospitality of the western. The group of singers organized under the auspices of the Eastman School of Music that has been championing the cause of its own language for two seasons, using the Atlantic coast as the main field of operations, is to exercise its strategy the coming winter in the region of the Great Lakes. The American Opera Company, which visited New York in the spring of 1927, presenting works of Mozart and Puccini in English texts, and which set up there as a regular Broadway institution last autumn, now makes another move, establishing headquarters in Chicago.

In a certain light, the going of Mr. Rosing and his associates the way of the covered wagon is acknowledgment that the fields they have cultivated are becoming barren; all promise of fertility being out on the trail. Otherwise viewed, their packing up and leaving looks like a retreat, forced by competitive conditions. For rather notoriously, opera, as it exists in the eastern cities of the United States, is first and last Italian. Intermittently, it is German; which is to say, Wagnerian. Occasionally, also, French; though French after the Italian manner. Verdi and the school of Verdi, the arias performed in Italian style to the original Italian words, that is what opera means, no denial, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; though to note New York alone suffices, since the opera fancies of audiences there have always been the standard and decisive thing. No quarrel has ever arisen over that, even when opera companies have flourished in Philadelphia and Boston independently.

But to disregard negative considerations, certain Chicagoan lovers of music have been fostering opera in English for a long time, without opportunity for expressing their purposes. They find their chance now, offering a camping site and entertainment to the Rochester-Eastman expedition. Doubtless the stay of Mr. Rosing and his fellow pioneers will be brief, too, comparatively. For according to their announcements they are headed west with an old-fashioned determination. "Indications," their latest manifesto reads, "point to an early extension of the company's activities to the Pacific coast."

Random Ramblings

War may spread like wildfire, but the Kellogg peace proposals have kindled a kindlier blaze which should be fanned to such a bright glow that by its steady light nations of the world shall be able to follow clearly the road to peace.

Bulgaria has ninety miles of roses in bloom with which to supply perfume to the world. Making hay while the sun shines there means "gather ye rosebuds while ye may."

With Democratic bolts being added to the Republican machine, and with little prospect of the corn belt flying off, it begins to look like smooth riding this fall.

Removal of a 150-pound cannon ball from Farragut Memorial Park, Bridgton, Me., may be taken to show that souvenir hunters are turning to weightier matters.

Candidates who chop up their party platform will have no cause to complain if they find nothing to stand on.

It will not take any more time to register today than tomorrow, so why delay?

No man can cut a wide swath who always has an ax to grind.

Bolts in a political race do not necessarily tighten it.

A friend in need is one whom we should help along.

Maple Sirup and the Radio

DOWN the steep hill to the Lower Village drove the visitor to Vermont. "It's a three-mile drop," he mused as he turned the light on the speedometer, "and they said 'straight through the village and the second house on the left.'"

"Here's the first one," he said a few minutes later, half to himself, half to his friendly motor. "Certainly these folk do not believe in near neighbors and if I hadn't been told that the Phillipses make unusually good maple sirup, I'd be inclined to think that this little trip out of my way wasn't worth the effort."

Soon, however, capacious barns loomed up in the dusk, flanked by rambling sheds. The car came to a stop in front of a compact little house close to the road, and the visitor eagerly scanned the windows for signs of activity. "Everybody away—but not a movie within fifteen miles. Must have gone to bed. No maple sugar for my family this trip."

As the adventurer stood gazing at a starlit sky and enjoying the crisp freshness of a west wind after rain, the kitchen door swung open and a genial voice called, "Come right in. Can you see the step?" and a brisk little woman swung a lantern to the threshold. "That electric storm the day before yesterday blew the transformer straight out, and here we are in the dark," she added good-naturedly. "Of course when we brought the wires into the house we didn't calculate to need lamps."

* * *

The visitor followed the glow of the kerosene wick to the corners of the big cheerful kitchen and confessed his preference for the old-time lighting. A row of shiny gallon cans reminded him of his quest. "We have our own sugaring-off house. We have soft sugar on hand and all the sirup you can stow into your car. I always advise my customers who are traveling a long way to choose—"

"Size, wealth and power alone cannot fulfill the promise of America's opportunity," resounded a loud, clear voice from the next room. "The most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is in agriculture." Thunderous applause.

The stranger sprang into the shadows of the front parlor, "Why, that's Hoover! You're listening to Hoover's acceptance speech," he thrilled.

Farmer Phillips bestirred himself from the depths of an ample Morris chair, brushing a sleeping kitten from his knee, and moved a patent rocker close to the radio. "Sit down, sit down. I wasn't in here when he began, but he's been at it some time, and they don't give him much chance, keep stopping him."

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next Administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. . . . So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood." Waves of applause.

"Ninety thousand people assembled in the stadium of Leland Stanford University, way out in California," murmured the guest, sitting bolt upright in eager attention.

"The Republican Party has ever been the exponent of protection to all our people from competition with the lower standards of living abroad. We have always fought for tariffs designed to establish this protection from imported goods. . . ."

* * *

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under oath the solemn duty to pursue this course," continued the voice.

"I think I may say that I have witnessed as much of the horror and suffering of war as any other American. From it I have derived a deep passion for peace. Our foreign policy has one primary object, and that is peace."

Mrs. Phillips slipped noiselessly into a corner. "You see we've been getting ready for a trip to Old Orchard Beach. Start tomorrow. Stay a week," she whispered. The three settled down to listen more closely.

"The Presidency is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. The high and the lowly must be seen with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which national conscience is livened and it must under the guidance of the Almighty interpret and follow that conscience."

"You have been listening to Herbert Hoover accepting the nomination of the Republican Party to the Presidency of the United States. Now the five bands will play as the invited guests leave the stadium of Leland Stanford Jr. University," explained the announcer.

"I was saying that I thought you'd better have the sirup," commented Mrs. Phillips as they stepped back into the kitchen.

"And you just sit right down and eat a saucerful while we get it packed into that automobile of yours," rejoined her husband cordially.

L. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

A TRAIL of discussion has been left behind reports from Vienna of the German singers' festival because of its being made the occasion of demonstrations in favor of Austria's union with Germany. France has consistently opposed this step being taken, but observers are wondering if of late there has not been a modification in one respect at least of the French attitude. An argument advanced in the past by France against Austria's joining Germany has been that at heart Austria did not desire to do so. The spontaneity, however, of Austrian participation in the pro-Anschluss manifestations at Vienna has not escaped the French, who seem now to admit for the first time the desire of Austria to be as strong as that of Germany. It is by such subtle changes of viewpoints that future political movements are indicated. There is no sign of France weakening on the main point, however, of the union itself being allowed. French writers are saying France will never agree to it.

* * *

John Masefield's poem "Cargoes" comes to thought in connection with an episode which occurred in the port of Dieppe. You remember how the "quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir" came "rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,"

> With a cargo of ivory,
> And apes and peacocks. . . .

Even so, the steamer Ehrenfels from distant India reached Dieppe, perhaps laden with ivory, too, but certainly with a cargo of monkeys and parrots. The latter observed the usual port formalities and remained circumspectly in their cages; but the former outleapt Masefield's verse, climbed from their crates, and went ashore. As far as we know, three monkeys are still at large chattering of India from the eaves of some timbered house in Dieppe, but the rest were able with some assistance to regain ship and presumably continued to some "sunny haven" such as Masefield described.

* * *

Uzaémon has been in Paris, listening with his eyes, standing behind the scenes at the great Comédie Française, sitting in the orchestra. This Japanese is said to be the most famous actor in his country, a regular player at the Kabouki Theater of Tokyo. Uzaémon did not know a word of French, but always he had wanted to visit the leading French stage and learn its methods. Interviewed, Uzaémon said that whereas today the actor in Japan is quite somebody, it was not so when he began at seven years of age his career on the stage. Then the actors were known as "Kawara-Kojiki," or river tramps, because their scenes were most often set along the river banks. Uzaémon, through an interpreter, spoke gratefully of what he had "heard with his eyes" and hoped it might be possible to send to France a Japanese troupe before very long.

* * *

The dictionary on which the French Academy of the forty "Immortels" is working is to be limited to two volumes and is not to contain more than 29,000 words. This has aroused comment in view of the Oxford Dictionary of recent completion carrying 400,000 words in its score of volumes. Is the English language, therefore, more than ten times as rich as the French? Not at all, reply the French. The English have admitted almost every conceivable word, including some obsolete ones, whereas the French have chosen to keep none but the most irreproachable. As one writer cleverly put it: "The English dictionary is a mine of information; the French dictionary is a criterion of good taste." On the subject of French words, as to whether this or that new one in current use shall or shall not be admitted, these Immortels remain the sole and final judges. They are arbiters against whose decision there is no appeal. The French incline before this compression of their language out of respect for the scholars, writers, and generals composing this august body.

* * *

Watermelon, where art thou? sighed an American in Paris during a "warm spell." He longed for his "Southern fruit," with its luscious red flesh and black seeds. He wanted it served "chilled." Not a watermelon could he buy in the markets, nor could he find one in the restaurants. So he wrote to the press, and a reply came quickly from another American with a good deal of truth contained in a few words. The watermelon is not indigenous to France; some do find their way here occasionally from other countries. But, was the answer, why yearn for a watermelon when you can find on every table the famous Paris melon, round and salmon-tinted, chilled and sweeter by far than any watermelon? The first letter of every visitor's alphabet, especially in France, should be to enjoy what is set before him. The fruit may not be the same as along the borders of the "Southern" plantations, but after all it is difficult to carry watermelons along with you, and why should one when the melons of Paris are so delicious?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Real Estate Values and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the following incident may appeal to you:

Some time ago the writer happened to be an interested listener to a discussion regarding the advantages of prohibition. During the discussion a man rather heatedly remarked that prohibition had retarded values in the district where his own property was located. He stated that a certain block which he owned was now worth $40,000, but would be easily worth $80,000 "if he could put a saloon on it," implying that prohibition had cost him $40,000 in loss of property values.

A few direct questions, assisted by the recollections of some of the persons present, brought out the information that this same piece of property, just prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, had been worth only $15,000, showing that its value had nearly tripled in approximately 11 years. Furthermore, it was cited that this particular owner had been very bitter against prohibition, and had once made the statement that his property "would not be worth $5,000 if the law was passed."

Whereupon someone remarked that if the owner had so grossly miscalculated the value of his property under a dry régime, might he not be equally mistaken in his estimate of its probable value if the saloons returned? To which, apparently, there was no possible answer, as none was forthcoming.

OMAR CHRISTY.

Bell, Calif.

Working Cables in Both Directions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I take exception to a statement made in the Monitor of July 10 to the effect that submarine cables can only be worked in one direction at a time, as for many years past the cables of all companies have been working duplex, i. e., with signals passing in each direction at the same time without causing any interference.

The only exception to this method of working is the "permalloy" loaded cable, a new development in cable telegraphy, by means of which a greatly increased speed of working is obtained. The "permalloy" is a compound of 80 per cent nickel and 20 per cent iron which, in the form of a thin narrow tape, one-eighth inch wide and six-thousandths of an inch thick, is wrapped round the copper conductor of the cable and has the effect of increasing the electrical inductance of the copper core and so of minimizing the attenuation and distortion of the electrical impulses in their passage through the conductor. By this means, clear and distinct signals can be passed through at many times the speed obtainable over a cable of the old type. The latest example of this "permalloy" cable is the 1926 Western Union cable from New York to Penzance, England, over which a speed of 1300 letters per minute is reached in daily practice, and which is capable of a speed of 2500 letters per minute when worked to its full capacity.

The present system of working the new "permalloy" cable is in one direction at a time, and this, when grouped with cables of the old type working duplex, is of great advantage as it enables a heavy load of traffic to be moved in a short time. Owing to the difference in time between the United States and England, the peak load eastward occurs at a different time from the peakload westward, and by having the fastest cable working to the load delays are reduced to a minimum. In point of fact, when conditions are normal the delay over the Western Union system on ordinary full rate messages rarely exceeds 10 minutes under present conditions. A further great advance in the method of operation of cables of the "permalloy" type is imminent, however, as by a slight modification of design it will be possible to work "permalloy cables also under duplex conditions at a speed comparable with that of the existing "permalloy" cables, and this system is being provided by the Western Union Telegraph Company for their new Atlantic "permalloy" cable which is to be laid next month.

London, Eng. H. H. ALLINGHAM.

The Government Weekly Book List

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with the article published in the Monitor of July 25 regarding the issuance of Federal documents by the United States Government, I should like to call attention to the fact that the "Weekly List," which is to supply information promptly to those interested with regard to selected publications of the Government, in no way supersedes the admirable "Monthly Catalogue" which has been published by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents for thirty-three years.

This catalogue is called for by a law which requires that it shall list all publications received during a month, a specification which makes it necessary that the manuscript be withheld until after the close of a month. Librarians, therefore, do not receive notice of those publications that are received in the first part of the month until possibly six weeks after they become available. The "Monthly Catalogue" always has been, and always will be, a valuable working tool in the hands of librarians.

EDITH GUERRIER,

Boston, Mass.